The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1873. NUMBER 357.

SUPERIOR.

...also very dull. The sales and delivery of farm ... amounted to 600 boxes, which sold for from 11c for fair to good and 11½c to 12c for fine to ... Two very choice lots brought 12½c. The offered sales from factories were considerably less ... week, notwithstanding full as many factory ... in market. Seven thousand boxes were on ... which 4,000 only were disposed of ... decline in price this week was so ... to holders who had anticipated figures ... to those of the previous week, that in most ... was with the greatest difficulty that buyers ... purchases at the ruling rates. ... the fancy factories held over their cheese, ... a number of others sent forward their ... be sold on commission.

...weather during the past week has been cool and ..., with occasional showers.

Weekly Review of the Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...Aug. 10.—Beeves—This week's market has ... ruled favorable and satisfactory to buyers. ... The highest price realized was 7⅝c live weight ... No demand here.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—At Highland Park, Ill., suddenly, yesterday ... at 4:20 o'clock, Asa K. Allen, aged 57. ... services at the residence of his family at 4 ... on Sunday, 10th inst. Remains will be taken to ...ville, Wis.

COOK—In this city, Aug. 9, Willard Cook, aged [illegible] ... from his late residence, 352 West Adams-st. ... afternoon (Aug. 11) at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, Cottage Grove & Egan-avs, AT AUCTION, Monday Afternoon, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock, On the Premises. ... ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

CHOICE SOUTH SIDE Residence Property AT AUCTION, On Monday Afternoon, Aug. 11, AT 4 O'CLOCK, ON THE GROUND. ... ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, SALESROOMS, BOWEN'S BLOCK, Nos. 15 & 17 East Randolph-st. Sale of Buggies, On TUESDAY, August 12. Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, &c., On THURSDAY, August 14. Sale of Household Furniture, &c., On SATURDAY, August 16.

By HODGES & CO. ... 859 WEST LAKE-ST. ... HODGES & CO., Auctioneers. N. B. ... 888 MADISON-ST. ... AUCTION SALE ...

By W. B. STEIN & SON. AUCTION SALE ...

COAL.

Coal. Coal.

MINER T. AMES & CO.,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

1 West Randolph-st.

Lackawanna	$9.50
Cannel Coal	10.00
Walnut Hill, Erie, and Briar Hill	9.00
Hocking Valley	8.00
Minonk	8.00
Indiana Block	8.00
Wilmington	6.00

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Liberal Reduction made on Coal by Car Load.

SIGN MANUFACTURER.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

"A Word to the Wise."

Our Fall and Winter Fashions are issued. We have just placed on our Counters a good assortment of FALL and WINTER TROWSERINGS, SUITINGS, and BEAVERS.

We Discount TEN PER CENT on all Garments ordered of us during remainder of August, 1873.

WEDDING GARMENTS a Specialty.

SERVANTS' LIVERY made to measure.

EDWARD ELY & CO., IMPORTING TAILORS, WABASH-AV., cor. Monroe-st. ESTABLISHED 1854.

REAL ESTATE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS FOR SALE, Choice Acre Property.

[illegible] acres in Section 18, 37, 13, ridge and grove. [illegible] fronting on Western-av. [illegible] opposite Clifton. [illegible] in Clifton.

By C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

A Beautiful Residence on Prairie-av. Price, $27,500. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, S. W. cor. State & Madison-sts.

GENERAL NOTICES.

BROWN'S, CLARK & MADISON-STS. WENTWORTH & WOOLWORTH, PROPRIETORS. Will open for business Wednesday, Aug. 13.

NOTICE.

The creditors of F. B. Gardner, F. B. Gardner & Co., and the F. B. Gardner Company, are requested to meet at 3 p. m., on Tuesday, Aug. 12, at 23 Portland Block, cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts., to hear report of the Committee.

L. J. GAGE, Chairman.

Notice to Creditors.

Creditors of F. B. Gardner, F. B. Gardner & Co., and The F. B. Gardner Company, who have not presented their claims against said concerns, are requested to do so without delay, to any member of the Committee.

L. J. GAGE, JARED GAGE, HENRY W. KING, } Committee.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY.

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS OF S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association, At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July, Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation. Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates: Single Copies ... 2 cts. | 100 Copies ... 75 cts. 10 Copies ... 15 cts. | 1,000 Copies ... $5.00. Address J. W. DEAN, Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

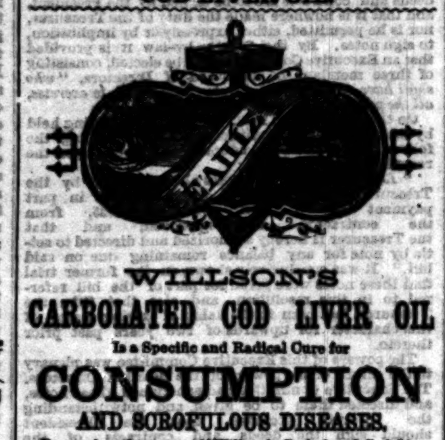
RANGES, &c.

BOYNTON'S HEATING FURNACES! "Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" ... Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c. ... The BOYNTON FURNACE ... [illegible] ... We invite the attention of dealers and those needing ... working furnace or cooking arrangement to call and send for circulars. ELLIS & BROWN, 84 Lake-st., Chicago.

PRINTING.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. WHY WASN'T THE Twelfth Annual Report "Lugged off to Boston" TO BE PRINTED? BECAUSE THE BID OF THE NATIONAL PRINTING CO. WAS LOWER Than any Boston, or any other, Printer could afford to do the job for. Commercial, Railroad, and Show Printing AT VERY LOW PRICES. THE LARGEST OFFICE IN THE WEST, AND THE CHEAPEST. National Printing Co., 116 and 118 Franklin-st., Between Madison and Washington.

COD LIVER OIL.



WILLSON'S CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL Is a Specific and Radical Cure for CONSUMPTION AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES. Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists. Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y. For sale by all Druggists. Western Agents: HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago. RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY Grand, Square & Upright PIANOS. FIRST of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor, World's Fair, Paris, 1867—London, 1862. The most perfectly arranged and the Largest Piano Manufactory in the World. One Piano Every Working Hour, Ten Pianos Every Day. AN UNLIMITED GUARANTY FURNISHED WITH EACH INSTRUMENT. Other good Pianos, both new and second-hand, constantly on hand. SMITH & NIXON, GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 162 AND 164 STATE-ST.

FINANCIAL.

DIG. We collect claims against parties throughout the United States and Canadas. If they wont pay we publish the fact for the benefit of our patrons. [illegible] ... will be delivered to subscribers in a few days. [illegible] MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 14 Madison-st.

$10,000 To loan on Chicago Real Estate. Cash in hand. CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, Attorneys, 32 Dearborn-st.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1854. D. W. IRWIN & CO., General Commission Merchants. FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, BARLEY, Bought and shipped or carried on margins in Chicago Market. No. 2 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

FOR SALE.

PHOTOGRAPH and AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

SPECTACLES, AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician, 89 State-st. between Washington and Randolph.

Sugar-Cured Hams. I have a stock of choice Winter-cured Canvassed Hams. Quality guaranteed. Wholesale and retail orders solicited. THOS. O. BAXTER, 225 Grove-st., Chicago.

DESKS, TABLES, and CHAIRS, at BOSTWICK'S, 112 Fifth-av.

WANTED.

Wanted—Hardware Salesman To travel in Minnesota and Northern Iowa. Requisites—Good character, capacity, and experience. A man acquainted in that country preferred. Address H 50, Tribune office.

PICNIC.

FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC OF St. Mary's Conference of the St. V. De P. Society, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR, Will take place at GREEN VALLEY GROVE, On the C., R. I. & P. R. R., ON FRIDAY, AUG. 15, 1873. Cars leave cor. Sherman and VanBuren-sts. (new depot), at 9 a. m., stopping at Twelfth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-second-sts. Music in attendance. Tickets issued for the 4th of July are good for this picnic. Tickets, $1.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals will be received until Wednesday, August 13, at the office of the undersigned, in the Freight Depot of the P., C. & St. L. Railway Co., corner Carroll and Halsted-sts., for the erection of a new Passenger Depot, to be built at the corner of Carroll and Clinton-sts. For plans and specifications apply to R. S. D. Hartrick, Assistant Engineer, at the above named office. M. J. BECKER, Chief Engineer P., C. & St. L. Railway.

WASHINGTON.

Congress to Be Called Upon to Define the Status of the Indian.

The Decision Relative to the Osage Lands Declared to Be Final.

Scheme to Secure All Lands of Peaceful Tribes in the Indian Territory.

Porto Rican Emancipation Brought About by American Influence.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS MAILS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Post-Office Department will soon provide carriers for the three new local Post-Office stations that have been established at St. Louis. A temporary arrangement will be made whereby three wagons will be furnished for transportation until the regular advertisement can be published and bids for the service received.

A BROKEN MAIL CONTRACT.

A difficulty has arisen between the Post-Office Department and the McMinnville & Lancaster Railroad, in Tennessee, which has resulted in the throwing off of the mails by that road. This road is one of the many Southern roads which the Government put in operation subsequent to the war, and supplied with rolling-stock. When the corporation resumed control of the road, a few years since, they contracted with the Government to pay for the rolling-stock with mail pay as it should become due, and agreed that the Government should retain this mail pay and apply it on the debt. This has been done since. Recently the railroad has changed hands, and the new owners of the stock, having the idea that they can repudiate the charter contract entered into by the former proprietors, notified the Government recently that, unless the mail pay was paid over to them directly instead of being retained in the Treasury to the credit of the Quartermaster-General, on account of the rolling-stock, the road would decline to carry the mails. The Post-Office Department has refused to entertain this proposition, and consequently, a few days since, the railroad threw off the mails. The Government has been obliged to find some different mode of transportation, and, while the railroad has not paid for its rolling-stock, it refuses to carry the mails. It is not unlikely that this case will come before the Senate Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard as an element to be considered in the solution of the problem of the relation of the railroads to the Government.

LEGAL STATUS OF THE INDIANS.

So many questions relating to the conflict of jurisdiction between the Federal and the State authorities upon the subject of the Indians have been raised in connection with the Modocs and the other tribes, that the Indian Bureau is of the opinion that the next Congress will be called upon to give a more exact definition to the legal status of the Indians, that their disposition in cases of criminal and other offenses may not henceforth be in doubt.

THE OSAGE LANDS.

The question having recently been raised whether the Interior Department would reconsider the decision by which it took 100,000 acres of improved lands in Southern Kansas from the bona fide settlers, and gave them to a railroad company, the Secretary states that the decision of the Department is final in this respect, and that, in his judgement, the right of the railroad to the land is beyond dispute. Representations made by the settlers which have reached here, indicate that this decision is the forerunner of a general scheme which, in the form of a bill for the establishment of the Okolahama Territory, is designed to seize all the lands of the peaceful Indians in the Indian Territory to open them up to settlement. The tribes whose lands are embraced in the scheme are the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Chickasaws, and the Choctaws. It is known that the supporters of the Okolahama bill and other similar bills for the opening of the Indian Territory and the violation of the treaty rights have organized a combination to effect this purpose. Harlan's *Chronicle*, in this city, has already begun a very active agitation for the proposition.

THE HIGH TARIFF MEN TREMBLE.

A recent letter from a prominent Pennsylvania protectionist, received here, shows that the tariff men are expecting a severe contest next winter, and doubt their ability to maintain their ground. The recent exportation of iron from this country to England and Canada, much of which has been reimported from Chicago, is a phenomenon which causes them annoyance, and numerous inquiries are raised as to the explanation of these exportations.

PORTO RICAN EMANCIPATION.

The passage of the bill which was recently enacted by the Spanish Cortes, in reference to slavery in Porto Rico, is known to have been effected largely through the instrumentality, if not the threats, of our Minister at Madrid. It is even understood that it was plainly intimated in the Cortes that, unless Spain now, in this hour of her extremity, should keep her faith with the United States, it might be considered that the day of free Cuba had arrived.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU ACCOUNTS.

The Freedmen's Bureau investigation is developing the fact that the regular accounts are, in some cases, in as much doubt as the irregular ones.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

REINFORCEMENT FOR OUR EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The steamer Monongahela will sail about the 25th instant, to reinforce the American fleet in Spanish waters.

Drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 11.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, A. M. Thomas was drowned in Hickory creek, about three miles south of Wilmington. The deceased lived in Braidwood, and was 18 years old. He went to the creek in company with a party of friends, and, after shooting at a mark for several hours, went in bathing. In diving he met his death. An inquest was held to-day, and his remains were buried at Braidwood Cemetery.

DESMOINES, Ia., Aug. 11.—Frank Knoulf, aged 14, was drowned in Coon River, eight miles from this city, on Saturday. The body was recovered on Sunday.

Cold-Blooded Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—Further information respecting the murder of Michael A. Yadizowitz, on Main street, last night, shows that Michael Daley and Michael Fliny were the murderers. The murder was wholly unprovoked. One of the men seized Yadizowitz as he was walking quietly down the street, and held him while the other beat him in the ribs and sides with large rocks, one of which he held in each hand. When Yadizowitz finally released himself from the grasp of his assailants, he fell to the ground, blood flowing from nose, mouth, and ears. He died in two hours. Daley and Fliney are men of bad repute, and had been engaged in several disturbances during the day. Both have been arrested.

Arkansas Items.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 11.—Richard Stevens (colored) sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary by the Phillip County Circuit Court, was pardoned by the Governor to-day.

A young lady was rescued from a watery grave by a gallant young man at the wharf this morning. She fell overboard from a skiff.

Wesley Linery (colored) was shot and accidentally killed below here Sunday.

The Political Troubles Among the Cherokees.

PARSONS, Kan., Aug. 11.—A dispatch from the Indian country says the Downing-Ross party have beaten the reformers, but Bell has obtained letters written by Ross and Jones to Washington, showing treachery to the principles of the party. The full-bloods are said to be indignant, and it is said that Ross and Jones must go to the brush to save their lives. It is also asserted that the death sentence has been passed by certain Indians upon Col. Boudin, Jas. Bell and others of the progressive and Reform party. There is no question but anarchy and crime is largely on the increase, and many of the best men in the locality begin to believe that the only safety lies in a strong territorial form of government under the protection of the United States.

THE POTOMAC DISASTER.

Heartrending Scenes—Ungovernable Panic of the Colored Passengers—Bodies of Victims Rifled by White and Colored Stragglers—Sixty-seven Bodies Recovered.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Treasury has appointed a Board to examine into the Wawasset disaster. The additional details, which are constantly received, confirm the statements concerning the extraordinary loss of life, and the criminal carelessness, which have been published. A Treasury official reports that he will file information against two additional vessels on Lake Michigan, which have been detected in and carrying giant powder.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Washington *Star's* special correspondent at Chatterton's Landing, Va., the scene of the Wawasset disaster, gives the account of his trip from here to that point. His report says that a boatman living on the line of the river says the screams of women and children could be heard for miles. On the way up to Chatterton several bodies of colored men and were passed, which had been dragged ashore the night before.

Miss McPherson, a passenger, describes the scene of the burning boat as most terrible to witness. The flames burst out all around, and swept aft, driving women and children over into the water. She saw four little children hanging on by their hands to the burning steamer, and one after the other drop into the water, the flames driving them off. The colored people were perfectly wild, and no remonstrances on the part of the officers were heeded. They jumped into the boat, piling it full, and declared that it was the colored people's boat, refusing all whites admission. When it went down, all were dumped into the water together, and many others followed, being pushed overboard.

The flames burst into the main-deck, setting fire to the clothing of women and children who were hoping for some relief, but no one could pass the gangway for the flames.

One of the worst features among the shore-scenes, yesterday, was the disposition among both white and colored stragglers to plunder and rob the dead. Several instances of this kind were noticed, but could not be prevented by McClelland, who alone was authorized to take charge of the valuables found. Owing to the long extent of the shore, many of the bodies could not be reached by him until they had been rifled, and the guilty parties had escaped.

Hiram Smith, a colored man, states that he was present and witnessed the loss of the life-boat. As soon as she was lowered to the main deck, the colored men took possession of her by force, and no threats or persuasions of the officers could prevent them. The boat was heaped full of baggage and men, and he saw a yellow man cut the bow-rope, when she fell headlong down with such force as to tear out the stern, because of the davit holding at that end, and all in her sunk.

The Supervising Inspector of Steamboats will commence on Wednesday a full investigation into the burning of the Wawassett, on the Potomac. The number of bodies already recovered is sixty-seven.

THE MANITOBAN MUDDLE.

Our Government to Apply for the Release of the Minnesota Prisoners—Gordon Again on the Wing, Leaving His Counsel to Whistle for His Fees.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 11.—Mayor Brackett, of Minneapolis, and Gov. Austin arrived here this morning from Long Branch, where they went to intercede with the President to intervene in behalf of the Manitoba prisoners. Both these gentlemen seem to be satisfied with the President's determination to have the matter speedily settled. All the facts are now before the State Department, and a representation of them has been made to Minister Thornton, who in turn has advised with the authorities at Ottawa. Mayor Brackett left for Ottawa this evening, where he expects to meet Sir John Macdonald on the 13th inst., for whose action the matter now awaits.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Gov. Austin and Mayor Brackett, of Minneapolis, have had two interviews at Long Branch with the President, regarding the Manitoba affair, and explained the whole matter from beginning to end, dwelling especially on the cruelty with which the prisoners are treated by the Manitoban authorities. They also sought to impress upon the President the necessity for speedy action, as they feared that the people in Minnesota, unless something was done at once, would take the settlement of the case in their own hands. The President, according to a dispatch, gave the Governor and Mayor to understand that unless the matter was disposed of within a reasonable time, a demand, in unmistakable terms, would be made on the British Government, and that would be followed by further action. The President then asked the Governor and Mayor to reduce their statements to writing, which they did, and the paper was forwarded to Secretary Fish, who will be visited to-day by its authors.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Gov. Austin and the Mayor of Minneapolis to-day had another interview with Secretary Fish relative to the Manitoban difficulty. All that the President said to them was that the subject should receive the prompt attention of the Government and would see the rights of American citizens protected, and that it was too early to give a more definite assurance. The Secretary of State was charged with the conduct of such affairs, and would doubtless place him in possession of all the facts at the earliest moment. Gov. Austin on being interrogated by private parties, was reluctant to talk on the subject. It can be stated that the matter has not assumed a diplomatic form, although Sir Edward Thornton and Secretary Fish have had several interviews concerning it. The proceedings now in progress are of a judicial character and do not justify diplomatic intervention.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 11.—A *Tribune* special, yesterday, from Fort Garry, says: The other evening Cornish, Lord Gordon's counsel, accompanied by other gentlemen, waited upon His Lordship regarding his pecuniary matters. The latter demanded their reason for so untimely a visit, and, after an explanation, he became engaged in an excited altercation with his counsel, each expressing his opinion of the other, which, to say the least, was not flattering to either. His Lordship shortly called his servant to advise Mr. Cornish to make his exit. The latter heeded the advice, but called again the next morning to renew his claim for some security for his anticipated fee as counsel, but found his bird had flown. Upon inquiry he found that Gordon was well on his way to the Rocky Mountains. A party arriving from the West, to-day, reports having seen the pretty bird 200 miles westward.

United States Consul Taylor was serenaded on Friday by the military band at Fort Garry, and three cheers were given by those assembled. The Consul responded in a brief speech.

In the decoration of the Court-House for a bazaar, in a spirit of courtesy to the American citizens, the Stars and Stripes were suspended side by side with the British flag. Upon the entrance of Attorney General Clarke, beholding the terrible disgrace of the emblem of his adoration, in virtuous indignation he ordered the ladies in charge to "haul down that flag." No one obeyed his command, and he retired with his feathers drooping.

The Sheriff will not allow the wives of the American prisoners to visit their husbands but twice during the week.

The Crops.

YORKVILLE, Kendall Co., Aug. 11.—The season has been favorable for crops in this county. Farmers report wheat fair, oats good, corn crop large, though not so many acres as last year; hay heavy, early fruits light, though late fruits will be as good as heretofore.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 11.—Apprehensions are felt of the entire failure of the corn crop throughout this section, on account of want of rain.

Salt Lake Matters.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 11.—On Saturday, Mr. Snow, Territorial Attorney-General, moved Judge Emerson for an order of the Court for a Grand Jury for the September term. Judge Emerson asked United States Attorney Curry if he wanted a Grand Jury. The latter replied that, as the Territorial Court had already intimated that no jury could be legally impaneled under the existing laws, he did not wish to go through the farce of criminal examination or trial, to have it set aside immediately thereafter. The Court then held that the Territorial Legislature had taken the subject from the Court.

On the question of the jurisdiction of the Court in the Webb-Young divorce case, the Court reserved its decision.

Gen. Ord is here on an inspecting tour. He proceeds to Denver.

FIRES.

Property Destroyed in St. Louis, Minneapolis, Champaign, Ill., and Elsewhere.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 10.—A fire in J. Dean & Co.'s lumber-yard, last night, occasioned a loss of $1,000.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, a fire destroyed 2,750,000 feet of lumber in W. S. Judd's yard, with a stable and contents adjoining the yard, several dwellings, Huggins' cooper-shop, warehouse, and stock of tools. Total losses about $100,000; Judd's, $75,000. Light insurance on all. It was the most disastrous fire this city has seen since 1865, and the heaviest loss that has ever occurred to one man here. Much of Judd's lumber was clear and upper quality.

Insured $3,000 in the Imperial of London, $2,000 in the St. Joseph, Mo., and $2,500 each in the Black River, of New York, New Orleans Mutual, Franklin, of Philadelphia, Fireman's Fund, of San Francisco, and Traders', of Chicago. Eight buildings were burned, and a barn owned by W. E. Jones; loss, $1,000; not insured. Widow Whitney's house, loss $700; insurance, $300. Nils Toberg's boarding-house, loss, $1,600; insured, $1,100 in the Imperial, of London. A person escaping from Dean's yard when the fire broke out, thinks there is no doubt that both yards were set on fire, but there is no clue to the incendiary.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the large two-story building at the northeast corner of Washington avenue and Sixth street, formerly known as "The State Tobacco House," but for a long time past occupied by a number of small shops. The losers are Flesh & Moak and McGinnis & Bolton, painters; John R. Scott, auctioneer; John McMahon and Norris & Bro., plumbers; John Roony, saloon; J. Valentine and Morehouse & Co., spring bed and mattress makers; Charles Lendenberg, wire-works and bird-dealer, and E. A. Steele. The latter occupied almost the entire second story as a furniture-dealer, and had a considerable quantity of furniture in store for other persons. The loss is estimated at from $20,000 to $30,000. The insurance is not yet ascertained. The New Lindell Hotel, in process of construction on Sixth street, opposite, was not harmed, the wind blowing the flames in an opposite direction.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 11.—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered blazing up through a small stable in the rear of Capt. Davidson's large livery-stable. The flames spread rapidly to the livery-stable and the merchant-tailoring establishment of William Bowen, on Walnut street, destroying them in a few minutes. The horses and most of the carriages, etc., in the livery-stable were saved, but in the building in which the fire originated three horses were burned to death. The Fire Department, by the most heroic efforts, saved the large brick block on Main street from destruction. The total loss is about $6,000, partially insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

ALTON, Ill., Aug. 11.—The residence of Jacob Bazza, in this city, was partially destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss is $1,500. Covered by insurance.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 11.—The body of Percy O'Neil, fireman on the Dirigo, has been recovered. He was not known to have been drowned until his body was found.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—A fire at Sewall, Day & Co.'s cordage works in Roxbury, this afternoon, caused a loss of $10,000; covered by insurance.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 11.—The steamship Carlotta was towed up to-day. The engineers say her hull, engine, and boilers are not materially damaged, and that $30,000 will rebuild her. It is thought 10,000 bushels of corn may be saved from the elevator.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 11.—The Widows' and Orphans' Home, situated near this city, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, leaving all the inmates homeless. A small portion of the furniture was saved, but everything else, including the clothing, was lost. Assistance of all kinds is urgently needed.

THE INDIANS.

Results of Mackenzie's Raid Into Texas—Horrible Atrocities Committed Upon White Settlers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 11.—The Rev. Norman Badger, army chaplain at Fort Concha, Western Texas, arrived here yesterday, en route for Washington. A scouting party returned to Concha last Saturday week, after forty days' absence, bringing in a number of stolen ponies captured from the Indians off their reservations; also, the fresh scalp of a white girl, 13 years old, who, with a woman, was killed and scalped on Staked Plain, about two weeks before.

Mr. Badger says it is now known that Gen. Mackenzie during his great expedition against the Comanches, last fall, killed upward of a hundred of them. It was reported at the time that he had killed but twenty-three.

About three weeks ago a band of Indians appeared near old Camp Colorado and shot and stabbed a Mrs. Williams, and also shot a little girl of Mrs. Williams' and mashed her head against a door-post and threw her body into the fire. They then entered the house and shot a girl eight years old, and carried her away with them. Mrs. Williams, notwithstanding her two wounds, crawled into the house, pulled her little child out of the fire, rolled her in a wet blanket, and laid her on a bed. Mrs. Williams' husband soon after returned, to whom she related the circumstances, and then died, but the infant, whose head was mashed almost to a jelly, was still alive when last heard from, and would probably recover.

A band of from fifty to sixty Indians were roaming about the country south of Fort McKavett, and, in the absence of cavalry at Fort Conners, scouts had been sent in all directions to warn the settlers. Much alarm existed, and citizens were arming to defend themselves.

Base Ball.

IOWA CITY, Aug. 11.—This week a match game of base-ball for $150 and the championship of the State, comes off in this city, between the Iowa City and Keokuk Clubs. The Iowa Citys, as now organized, have beaten every club they have played with, and as the Keokuks are a good club, an interesting game is looked for. The Iowa Citys offer $150 to any amateur club in the State that will beat them in Iowa City.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Base ball: Mutuals, 6; Philadelphias, 4.

GUELPH, Ont., Aug. 11.—A game of base ball for the championship of the Dominion was played here to-day between the St. Lawrence Club, Kingston, and Maple Leaf Club, of Guelph. The latter won by a score of 36 to 3.

The Red Stockings, of Boston, play the Maple Leaf Club here on the 22d.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 11.—The Red Stockings, of Boston, played a game to-day at the Union Park with the Enterprise, of this city. Score, 36 to 5 in favor of the Red Stockings.

Obituary.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Aug. 11.—Adams Getty, one of the oldest, most respected, and most prominent residents of this city, being 71 years of age, died last evening. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Getty was the father of the present Mayor of Muskegon, Mich., and of Mrs. W. B. Dodge, of Waukegan.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 11.—William M. Richardson, President of the Union Insurance Company, and long connected with that institution, died this evening from paralysis.

A Bar-Room Fight.

DETROIT, Aug. 11.—During a grog-shop altercation on Woodbridge street, last evening, the proprietor, John Barker, stabbed Michael McGreevy in the abdomen several times, and his wounds are probably fatal.

The Cholera.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 11.—One fatal case of cholera occurred to-day. The victim died after eight hours' sickness, and was buried at 9 o'clock to-night.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

New York Organizations Agitating the Question of a General Strike.

Employers Said to Be Constantly Evading the Eight-Hour Rule.

Proposition to Hold a General Mass-Meeting in September.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The *Tribune* furnishes the following items: The various trades-unions are making arrangements in a general way to hold a mass-meeting in September, to discuss the present aspects of the labor movement, and to endeavor, if possible, to bring about a more general observance of the eight-hour rule. The workingmen complain that little by little the observance of eight hours as a day's work is being disregarded by employers. Not long ago one of the prominent carpenters and builders of this city was waited upon by a committee representing men in his employ, and asked whether or not the Association of Employers had not agreed to ignore the eight-hour rule, and return gradually and quietly to the ten-hour system. He replied that he knew of no such arrangement or agreement. It had not been discussed at the meetings of the Association; at the same time he could not but confess that very many of employers who had given the eight-hour plan a fair trial had come to regard it as a failure and gone back to the ten-hour system.

Inquiry shows that in certain trades the eight-hour plan is almost entirely ignored. This is the case with the piano-forte manufacturers the cabinet-makers, carvers, upholsterers, and iron-workers. In these trades there were so many employers who refused to co-operate with the workingmen that the majority of those who acceded to the demand for eight hours have been compelled to return to the old system or leave the field altogether.

Some of the workmen are in favor of a general strike, and wish to have those who are now working eight hours cease altogether, until the employers who are unwilling to grant a reduction of the hours of labor shall be brought to terms. This has been denounced as absurd and suicidal by trades whose numbers and organization compel a general observance of the eight-hour rule by their employers. Nothing definite has yet been determined on.

MURDER TRIAL.

The Case of B. C. Henshaw for the Alleged Murder of Abel Heaston in Winchester, Ind.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 11.—A special to the *Gazette* from Winchester, Ind., gives the following interesting particulars concerning the trial of B. C. Henshaw for the murder of Abel Heaston, on the 15th of April, 1871: On that day, Madison Henshaw, a reformed gambler and brother of the defendant, drew some money from the bank for wheat he had sold. Meeting an acquaintance he was persuaded to take a drink, contrary to his habit, and soon was engaged at the gaming-table. After winning all the money from his opponents, the game was stopped. In a short time he was called from the room by some unknown person, knocked on the head, and robbed of all he had. His brother, B. C. Henshaw, was sent for, and was making arrangements to remove the insensible man home. At this point the most important question in the case is raised. It is claimed by the defense that Heaston said: "If you will get the whisky out of the d—n s—n of a b—h he'll be all right. Henshaw advanced toward Heaston, demanding a retraction, when the latter drew a knife and was stabbed by the former in self-defense. The prosecution claim that Henshaw advanced toward Heaston, and, without a word being said by either party, stabbed the latter twice, severing the jugular vein. They also claim that Heaston did not draw a knife, but that his knife was found shut up about two rods from the scene of the murder next morning.

The case attracts special attention from the fact that the parties are all wealthy, and have employed an immense array of legal talent. Judge Haines, of Portland, presides, and Prosecuting Attorney Ryan is assisted by Judge Sample, of Muncie, Judge Peele, of Centerville, and several others. On the defense are Gen. Tom Browne, Judge Colgrove, and Norman Way, of Winchester; W. A. Bicknell, of Richmond, and others. There are about 35 witnesses, and the case will probably continue three or four days.

CANADA.

Arrival of Members of Parliament and Ministers at Ottawa—Post-Office Robbery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 11.—All the Cabinet Ministers, including Sir John A. Macdonald, are in the Capital. The Speaker of the Senate is also here. Members are arriving by every train, and a session of the House is generally expected, though the Government, if sufficiently strong, will force prorogation.

TORONTO, Aug. 11.—The *Mail* is backing down since it was snubbed by the Governor-General.

It is rumored that W. K. Muir will retire from the management of the Great Western Railway on the 1st of September, to be succeeded by Price, who is now Treasurer.

The city Post-Office was robbed last night of about ninety registered letters. The authorities are reticent, and the particulars are kept private. Detectives are at work.

KANSAS CITY.

An Editor Arrested for Libel—Keokuk & Kansas City Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 11.—On Friday, R. B. Taylor was arrested at the instance of the Hon. S. A. Cobb, M. C., charged with publishing libelous articles in the Wyandotte *Gazette*, of which Taylor is publisher. The editor of the *Gazette* replied to a question in the press of Wilson County, asking if Cobb lobbied in the back-pay business, and the *Gazette* stated that Cobb did so lobby, was only a Captain instead of a Colonel in an Indian regiment, drew back pay without service, and robbed the Government of $19,000, and attempted to bribe a witness in a certain case in which he was attorney. Taylor lay in jail Saturday and Sunday, but was released to-day on bail. Cobb publishes a card in the morning papers of this city explaining his position as to the charges.

Surveyors and engineers of the Keokuk & Kansas City Railroad are surveying a line from here to Marshall, Saline County, with a view of ascertaining the probable cost of a line to this place.

First Gas-Light.

WILMINGTON, O., Aug. 11.—This city was illuminated to-night for the first time with gas. The occasion was celebrated by a banquet at the Gates House. Among the guests were the City Councils of Washington Court House and of this city, together with the officers of the Company and many invited guests. The works were constructed by R. T. Coverdale, of Cincinnati.

Accidentally Shot.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 11.—Yesterday, at Tunkhannock, Sidney Mayor accidentally shot and killed Oscar Mills, Assistant Engineer United States Navy. Mayor shot at a hawk in his garden, and a portion of the charge entered the heart of Mills, who was walking in his yard at the time.

The Baltimore Shooting Case.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—George Carson, the Custom-House officer who last night shot and killed the man named Gramer, fireman of the steamship Baltimore, was to-day committed for action of the Grand Jury.

Destructive Tornado.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 11.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a tornado and hail-storm swept over the Town of Porter, laying waste the numerous fields of tobacco in its path. The destruction was complete, the leaves of the tobacco plants being ground to atoms. A prominent farmer, whose tobacco crop is a total wreck, thinks the tornado was about four miles in width, and that it spent its force in the Town of Porter. The tobacco was nearly ready to cut, and a better crop never was gathered in Rock County than this season.

KEOKUK.

Completion of the Middle Lock of the Government Canal Around the Des Moines Rapids.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Aug. 11.—The middle lock of the Government Canal, now in process of construction around the DesMoines Rapids of the Mississippi River at this place, was completed today. The work of laying the finishing stone was performed with imposing ceremonies, and was witnessed by a large company of leading citizens. The Hon. D. F. Miller, Mayor of the city, was called upon to conduct the ceremonies. The stone having been located, he made a few appropriate remarks, in which he spoke of the magnitude of the enterprise, and the value of the improvement to the navigation of the Mississippi River, removing, as it will when completed, the only obstruction between New Orleans and St. Paul. He then, with a stroke of the mallet, pronounced the finishing stone of the middle lock laid. The lock contains about 12,000 cubic yards of masonry, and is a magnificent structure. It is 489 feet in length, and 80 feet in width, and has been built at a cost to the Government of $260,000. It will admit of the passage of vessels drawing five feet of water during the lowest stages of the river. This is the first portion of the improvement that has been wholly completed. Among those who operated the derrick in the ceremony of the laying of the finishing stone to-day was Hon. George W. McCrary, Member of Congress from this district.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Stock, Money, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The stock market was dull and the attendance slim, more so than usual on Monday, but the market was strong, with a general bullish tendency, particularly in Pacific Mail and the Vanderbilts.

GOLD

excessively dull. Sales limited.

MONEY

continues cheap, and borrowers on call loans are freely supplied.

GOVERNMENTS

generally improving.

STATE BONDS

dull, but steady.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour opened with a better tone, under favorable news from Liverpool and France. Shipping brands and extras are plenty. Superfines stronger. The market closed stronger with a good inquiry. Wheat held 2 cents higher for spring; but few offers. Winter scarce and firm. High prices are demanded for all grades. Strict inquiry. First samples of Iowa and Nebraska new spring received here, and pronounced very superior in quality to that of last year. New Iowa oats samples pronounced very fine. Rye more active and better export demand. Corn irregular; low grades steadier; choice quiet and hardly so firm. Stock on hand here 1,000,000 bushels less than in 1871, and same a year ago.

THE ANTI-MONOPOLISTS.

The Farmers Organizing for Self-Protection in Virginia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Farmers' Granges have been established in considerable number in Virginia, and applications are being sent to the centre of the Grange organization here for detailed information. A mercantile organization, which has become very obnoxious to the farmers, facilitates the establishment of these Granges. The merchants have a combination by which they seek to maintain uniformly high prices upon all articles in all the rural districts of the State. The workings of this combination have long been very oppressive, and the Grange question is now being actively discussed as to a means of relief.

The Kansas Farmers.

PARSONS, Kan., Aug. 11.—The Grangers will meet in this city about the 1st of September for a grand counsel and consultation affecting the interests of the State. It is estimated that 15,000 farmers will be present.

THE MISSING STEAMERS.

The Arndt and Alabama Probably Safe.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The agents in this city of the missing steamer Ernst Moritz Arndt have received a cable dispatch, stating that on the 23d of July the Arndt was signaled in latitude 45 degrees 10 minutes, longitude 45 degrees 4 minutes, with her propeller broken, and under canvas. She did not need assistance. Again, on the 24th of July, the vessel was spoken by the steamer Oceanic.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The steamship Alabama, which sailed for New York, was spoken on Tuesday last, a considerable distance west of the locality where the portions of a wreck were seen.

STETTIN (Germany), Aug. 11.—The ship Oscar the Second arrived here this morning, and reports having spoken the steamship Ernest Moritz Arndt on the 23d of July in latitude 46 degrees, longitude 45 degrees. She lost her propeller on the 14th of July, and was proceeding under sail, all well, and she required no assistance.

LATER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Doubts are still entertained as to the safety of the overdue steamship Arndt. On July 23, she was a little southeast of the great Newfoundland Bank, and on July 24, if it is assumed that the vessel seen from the Oceanic was the Arndt, she was to the east of the outer bank. From that position her agents say she should have reached St. John in four days unless with very adverse weather. The fact that she has not reached St. John or any other port, as far as is known, within eighteen days from the 24th of July, is hard to explain. The hypothesis that she might in her disabled condition be making for Bermuda, or one of the West Indies, is put to flight by the consideration of her northerly position when seen from the King Oscar.

FATAL RUNAWAY.

A Six-Horse Team Attached to a White Mountain Stage Become Ungovernable—The Coach Upset and Two Persons Killed, and a Dozen or More Injured.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 11.—Six horses attached to the morning stage between Crawford and the Profile House ran away to-day, upsetting the coach on Whitcomb's Hill, in this town, instantly killing G. R. Donall Kierl, of Baltimore, and fatally injuring A. S. Butler, a banker from Allegan, Mich., who has since died. The following were also injured: Mr. and Miss Reeves, Phoenixville, Pa., probably fatally; Chauncey G. Harrington, Worcester, Mass., seriously; Austin S. Fox and Miss Fox, No. 45 West Thirty-third street, New York, seriously; G. S. Fox, slightly; Miss Emma Kennedy, Indianapolis, Ind., slightly; Mrs. Culbertson and daughter, Ironton, Ohio, slightly; Mrs. LaCroix, Ironton, Ohio, arm broken and slightly injured on head. Two or three others were slightly injured. It is believed that all of the injured persons, with the exception probably of Miss Reeves, will recover. The accident was caused by the breaking of a pole-strap.

Suicides.

OMAHA, Aug. 11.—Dr. L. P. Hanbosser, late of Albany, N. Y., committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor this morning.

DETROIT, Aug. 11.—William Spatter, aged 63, suicided this morning. Cause, despondency.

Political Complexion of the Kentucky Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 11.—The recently-elected General Assembly of Kentucky will be composed as follows: Senate, 32 Democrats and 6 Republicans; House of Representatives, 81 Democrats and 19 Republicans. Republicans gain two in the Senate, and Democrats one in the House.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Gen. Butler's Gubernatorial Campaign.

How He Is Operating--Toying with the Labor-Reformers.

The Anti-Butler Movement--Butler Regarded Favorably by the Democrats.

The Liquor Question in the Canvass--Butler the Candidate of the Administration.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Aug. 9, 1873.

The political sensation of the past week has been Gen. Butler's much-heralded letter in the defense of the salary-grab, a synopsis of which was given out some ten days ago, and has been commented on all over the country. If the estimate of old observers of political affairs is worth anything, this last move of the aspiring Butler is the most damaging of all the blunders with which he has strewn his pathway to the Worcester Convention. Lame, impotent, and very much unlike its author,—is the popular verdict. His attempt to shield himself behind President Grant has raised the laugh against him on all sides; and his flings at the newspapers constitute the only parts which are characteristic of the author. Ben cannot let pass an opportunity to court the hostility of newspapers. He thrives upon it and gloats over it. Knowing they will never say anything in his favor, he manages to keep his name in their columns by encouraging their opposition.

BUTLER'S CAMPAIGN OPERATIONS.

Butler's plan of conducting his campaign has been a matter of surprise both to friends and opponents. He seems to have been transformed, and behaves more like a bashful lover than an old political war-horse. He beat all round the bush at Framingham, and dodged the point at issue when it was forced upon him. He went down to Provincetown when they had the great railroad-jollification, cracked up the Cape Cod fishermen, and left before the festivities were half over, coming back to Boston with Collector Russell in a Government revenue-cutter. Then he had the veterans of the old Eighth Regiment visit his summer-home in Gloucester, on the occasion of their annual reunion, and discoursed philosophically and blandly of Cape Ann granite (of which the Boston Post-Office is being constructed, and which is to play an important part in the construction of other public buildings elsewhere), and the statue of Gen. Scott, but stolidly refused to let drop a word on politics. Some of his friends are getting disgusted at his plan of operating; they want him to come out boldly, strike right at the enemy's front rank, take the stump, and give his followers a chance to throw up their hats and give vent to their long-pent-up enthusiasm. Still there is no doubt the General is hard at work. The contest with him must result in one of two things: success in getting the Republican nomination, or being laid on the shelf, so far as the office of Governor is concerned. He is constantly on the go. An extra Private Secretary, and the officers of the Executive Committee of the Butler clubs, remain at his office in Pemberton square; and the piles of letters which go in and come out every day will bear a favorable comparison with those of an ordinary campaign during the good old days of the franking privilege. His office in Lowell displays the same activity; and there are frequent incursions of hungry politicians upon the beautiful summer-home at Bay View, when it is understood that the General will be there. Butler himself pops into his office at Pemberton square in the morning; dictates letter after letter to his two constantly-employed stenographers; receives a few favored callers; goes over to Young's Hotel for lunch with a select coterie of intimate friends; and by 4 o'clock is off on an express-train, perhaps for Lowell, maybe to spend the night at home, and probably to have a personal interview with some of his friends in a neighboring city. Every moment is occupied, even when on the cars,—for, when he has taken his seat, out comes a bundle of newspapers, and, before his destination is reached, he will have spotted every line in the whole pack wherein his name occurs, and be able to repeat half their editorials, and give word for word every article relating to himself. The General pays all his campaign-expenses, and, be it said to his credit, he deals liberally with all who are in his immediate employ.

BUTLER AND THE LABOR-REFORMERS.

A handful of politicians, and some sixty factory operatives, representing the Labor-Reform party of the State, held a convention at Lowell on Wednesday to organize a campaign for the enactment of a law restricting the hours of labor in factories to ten per day. This was the text for all the speakers, and the Convention stuck to it throughout; still, the old cat would pop out of the bag occasionally, and give a pretty lively squint with one eye. Undoubtedly the leaders are honest in the attempt to gain the ten-hour law, and will make a desperate effort to force the issue into the fall-campaign; but the holding of the Convention at Lowell was simply an excuse for having a public Butler meeting in the evening, whereat a resolution was passed eulogizing the General and pledging him their support. Ever since Gen. Butler attached the driving-wheel of a Lowell mill for a small claim, he has been very popular among the factory-operatives, and the demonstration Wednesday evening is only an earnest of what they will do for him if they get a chance. The vote is insignificant in itself; but, in several Republican towns, would decide the contest if thrown solidly for one of the two strongest candidates. The Labor-Reformers in this State have been sold out by both Democrats and Republicans so often that they are ready to take up with anything or anybody who promises to help along their cause. Butler was offered a nomination by the Lowell Convention, but he declined it, though it is privately stated that the evening meeting was held at his suggestion, and that he expressed a desire to have such a public indorsement of him made.

THE ANTI-BUTLER MOVEMENT

has been rapidly developing since the first Hamilton Hall meeting was held. All the gentlemen appointed on the Executive Committee have gone earnestly to work, and they hold consultations two or three times a week. Headquarters have been opened at Hamilton Hall, and the same gentleman, Mr. Oscar Doolittle, who performed the duties of Secretary of the Grant Club, is in attendance afternoon and evening, to give and receive information. The plan is to capture the caucuses; and, to do this, every Republican known to be anti-Butler will be seen and urged to be present and take an active part. Herein lies Butler's strength. His followers are the active ward and town politicians, the Federal office-holders, and the men who have had no hope of getting office under the present regime, but think they will stand some show under Butler. These are the men who are prompt to attend the caucuses, who are ready to drum up the tardy, and join in any scheme which will aid in carrying their point. They are the political bummers who have disgusted so many thousands of good citizens and kept them away from the caucuses; they have been fed at the public crib, have tasted the sweets of office, and desire to be reinstated, and they are rallying to the call of Butler with alacrity. This is the element against which the anti-Butler coalition will have to bring its strongest guns; and, to meet it, circulars are now being issued broadcast over the State, urging the necessity of full and early attendance upon the primaries. If a Massachusetts man is known to be out of the State for the summer at a watering-place or some seaside resort, a circular is sent after him, commending the political situation and his duty to the State to his thoughtful attention, and pronouncing his first duty to be to return in time to vote down "objectionable" delegates to the State Convention. Judge Hoar, the Hon. George F. Hoar, Mr. Dawes, and others, leaders in the Hamilton-Hall combination, have been lending their energies to the preparation of an address to the people of the State, which is to be the big anti-Butler gun.

A rough draft of this document was submitted to the Committee early this week, and it was to have been published by to-day; but it was decided to wait until after Gen. Butler's letter defending the salary-grab should have appeared, that it might contain suitable answers thereto, should such be deemed necessary. This will hardly be the case, as the letter will need more defending by Butler's friends than answering by his opponents. A thorough organization of all the anti-Butler elements in the State has been attempted, and there is a fair prospect of success. The "eminently-respectable" representatives of what was once the party of great moral ideas are as thoroughly in earnest as is the representative of the Federal office-holders' party; and so antagonistic are the elements that a distinguished looker-on cannot see how, in the event of Butler's nomination, his opponents can consent to stand by it. The Butler men charge the opposition with trying to use the Republican party to gratify a personal spite; per contra, the opposition retort that Butler wants to turn the State upside down that he may accomplish his own ambitious purposes. These dog-days are hot times in more ways than one. Button-holing and sidewalk caucusing are the order. A man of prominence in the party, from out of the city, cannot sit down at Parker's or Young's, to smoke a cigar or enjoy a lunch, but he must be approached by some representative of one side or the other, to feel his pulse and prescribe an antidote for his political disease, whether it be Butler or anti-Butler; and, just as like as not, while he is compelled to listen to one, another is waiting outside to catch his private ear, and counteract what influence the other may have had.

BUTLER AND THE DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic State Central Committee met on Wednesday, and voted to call the party Convention at Worcester, on the 3d of September. They also considered a resolution ignoring the Liberal Republicans and favoring a straight party nomination. The Committee was not more than half full, and, to make up the deficiency, some of the leading lights of the party were called in for counsel. It was a stormy and significant session, taken all in all, if the reports which have leaked out are correct, and there is no reason to doubt it. It is an undeniable fact that the rank and file of the party are in sympathy with the Butler movement, and only want a chance to show it at the polls. First, he is popular with the Irish; then, the retail liquor-dealers, who have suffered from extortion and bribes at the hands of the State Constabulary, would like to see him Governor, that the Prohibitory law might be enforced impartially or exploded altogether, which is the General's ante-election doctrine. Add to this the fact that the leaders have given up all hope of ever gaining power as a party, and think they see in Butler's election a chance to smash the Republican party, and you have three good reasons for this assumption. The sympathy for Butler cropped out in an attempt to delay the date of the Convention, in order to see how the Republican squabble would terminate. Two years ago, in a great many towns, the Republican caucuses were carried for Butler by the votes of Irish Democrats; and the same tactics are to be pursued this year, where they can be made to work. A straight nomination will be made, no doubt, by the Democrats; but, if Butler is in the field, the Democratic candidate will not get half his party-vote.

THE LIQUOR-QUESTION

is playing an important part in the contest. Butler started out with a big talk to the Prohibitionists and a shrill whistle for the liquor-dealers. His adherents among the former are few in number; the great majority of the temperance men are in sympathy with the "Eminently Respectables," and don't care to go in on Butler's double-faced policy. To offset the adherence of the Republican liquor-dealers to Butler, the Washburn clique have made a move to conciliate the wavering Prohibitionists. Peremptory orders have been issued to enforce the Prohibitory law to the letter, and to close up the first-class bar-rooms simultaneously with the gin-mills and low groggeries. To carry out this order, the twelve State Constables who have been charged with the enforcement of the law in Boston have been summarily discharged, and without any explanation, except that the Commissioners had reason to believe that said officers were not doing their duty. A week has passed, the vacancies have been filled by details from the force scattered about the State in the towns, but no decisive move has been made on the bar-rooms which keep open doors and publicly sell as much as ever. Now it so happens that eleven of the twelve Constables discharged were Butler men. In the manipulation of ward caucuses heretofore, the State Constables have been the power behind the throne in localities where there were a large number of rum-shops. Congressman Hooper carries three Democratic wards at every election; State Senators and Representatives have been elected from the same places. It's all done through the State Constables, who have the power to prosecute or let alone every liquor-dealer on their respective beats. To secure exemption from a prosecution for a twelve-month, a Democratic liquor-dealer will gladly pay a liberal assessment for the election of a Republican, and not only stay away from the polls, but persuade all his friends to do the same. This was the secret of the tremendous gains for Grant last fall, and is a fair sample of the way the politics of the State have been manipulated under the Prohibitory law by the clique in power. Eleven State Constables in Boston, using their office for Butler, was more than Mr. Washburne could afford. The Commissioners deny that they knew anything of the political prejudices of the officers; but the dodge is too thin, and Butler's friends are making the most out of it they can. In connection with this feature of the campaign, a neat little ruse of the Butler party has just come to light. It is well known that the Independent Order of Good Templars is a powerful organization in this State, ready to vote solidly for any man who will enforce the Prohibitory law. Gov. Washburne is well known as a Prohibitionist, but he is led by his party, and does not go beyond his orders. Hence, the Prohibitionist are far from being satisfied with him, and that is the reason some are turning hopefully toward Butler. In the western part of the State, some of Butler's friends have undertaken to manipulate the Good Templars. The plan is to visit the lodges, and, when suggestions for the good of the Order are called for, they rise in their places to speak. Of course it is most natural to speak of the enforcement of the Prohibitory law and the means to secure that end, and then to glide into the subject of the coming election, winding up with an appeal to all voters to attend the Republican caucuses and send delegates to the State Convention who will vote for the man, and him only, who promises to enforce the law. It is a neat dodge, but its early exposure will break its force.

BUTLER AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

Butler proclaims himself the Administration candidate, and he is to all appearances. He is supported by every Custom-House and United States Court officer in the State, and by the Postmasters in a body. Secretary Boutwell owes him the seat he now occupies in the Senate; Vice President Wilson is neutral; Secretary Robeson is a Butler man,—they were closeted together at the Boar's Head Hotel a few days ago; Secretary Richardson has thrown the weight of his influence for Butler; Collector Russell of the Custom House, Collector Slack of the Internal Revenue Department, all the United States Assessors, and the whole batch of Administration dependents at the Charlestown Navy-Yard and the Chelsea Naval Hospital, all work for Butler. Then a fine little programme has been arranged for next week, which is to prove to the world that President Grant sympathizes with the aspirations of the Congressman from Essex. The President is to visit Speaker Blaine at his home in Maine. Butler and the United States officials here are to take the President by the hand when he arrives in Boston next Tuesday morning, give him a breakfast in conjunction with the city authorities, and Butler is to be the President's guide, philosopher, and friend in the journey from Boston to Maine. Grant, Blaine, and Butler are to be in close conclave for two days. Verily the signs are ominous. But more of this anon.

RIX.

Large Iowa Farms.

From the Grundy County (Ia.) Atlas.

Our county cannot boast of having a Chicago or New York within her borders, and she has but eighty rods of railroad, but of one thing we can justly boast, and that is, that for extensive farmers and big farms she has no peer in all the broad State of Iowa. The following is a list of our heaviest men, with the number of acres owned by each:

George Wells, Shiloh township, 6,000 acres.
Aaron Cole, Palermo, 3,680 acres.
Duncan McMartin, Clay, 2,000.
Horace Boies, Palmero, 1,500 acres.
Ransom Bailey, Lincoln, 1,500 acres.
Elias Marble, Colfax, 1,500 acres.
H. H. Rogers, Palmero, 1,360 acres.
Ethan Akin, Palmero, 1,340 acres.
Edwin Hillyer, Palmero, 1,160 acres.
G. W. Warner, Colfax, 1,120 acres.
M. I. Townsend, Clay, 1,040 acres.
Lyman Cole, Palmero, 1,000 acres.
John Hitchens, Palmero, 800 acres.

While there are a number of such men as Clarkson, Beckman, Courtright, Bugg, Meisner, Sherratt, Willoughby, Tewksbury Brothers, Henry Johns, etc., who farm from 400 to 600 acres each.

ENGLAND.

Visits to Parliament.

The House of Commons--Gladstone and Disraeli.

The House of Lords--A Trifling Debate--The Archbishop of Canterbury.

English Oratory--Westminster Abbey.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, JUNE, 1873.

I am, as you know, visiting England for the first time, and the brief sketches I send you are first impressions,—many of which, perhaps, time and closer observation would correct; but, such as they are, I give them without any effort to be accurate. Indeed, I cannot find books and other means of verifying facts. One needs, in traveling, an encyclopædia at one's elbow constantly.

Yesterday I visited

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

to which I was conducted by Henry Bright, brother of John Bright. He conducted me to a raised seat directly behind the seats occupied by the members, and pointed out to me the celebrities, and explained the order of business. There sat, facing each other, Gladstone and Disraeli, separated only by a narrow passage and table, and each flanked by his leading captains and followers, ranged on each side of a narrow passage leading from the main entrance to the Speaker's chair. The Opposition and the Ministerial party always occupy different sides of the House; and, when a Ministry go out, the Minister and his party change sides with the Opposition. Here, in the British Parliament, have thus sat the

GREAT STATESMEN AND ORATORS

of Great Britain, from the time of Cromwell; the great leaders with whose names history is filled. Here sat Strafford, and Hampden, and Walpole, and Chatham, and Grenville; and, later, Fox, and Peel, and O'Connell, and Brougham; and the long line of great Parliamentary leaders who have directed and guided English policy and shaped English history.

On my first visit to the House of Commons, there was a debate upon a bill in relation to taxation, which brought out many leading speakers on both sides, and I heard a great many short, sensible speeches. In directness, conciseness, in coming directly to the point, using the fewest words possible, Parliament is far in advance of our Congress.

Among others, I heard

GLADSTONE.

He is fluent, clear, ready, with a style of the purest English. No hesitation, no stammering, none of the "aw, ah, aw," which is so general among English speakers in and out of Parliament. Mr. Henry Bright speaks of him with enthusiasm, saying, "He is the finest debater in England," and Mr. John Bright afterwards said, in speaking of him, "He is the finest debater in the world." He is certainly a very fine speaker. His voice and manner reminded me of Wendell Phillips; but his higher tones are, I think, finer. I heard him several times, and he was always ready, clear, and fluent; with some humor and evident tact in managing the House. I did not hear

DISRAELI.

He sat opposite Gladstone, with his arms folded, in deep black, silent and motionless, but yet a close observer of the debates. Gladstone was dressed in black coat, gray pantaloons, light vest, and blue cravat.

A few days later, I visited the House of Commons again, and this time with

THOMAS HUGHES,

author of "Tom Brown." He pointed out the leading members on both sides, and praised, in a hearty, good-natured way, both Liberals and Tories; and is, I imagine, popular with both. He called my attention to Odger, the Republican; and, in reply to my inquiry whether he had many followers, said, "No; very few."

As the House was dull, he proposed that we go over to

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

There he pointed out to me the great men, the leaders among the Law Lords, the Bishops, and the heads of the great families which compose the English aristocracy. Here I expected to see the most dignified body on earth; the grand descendants of the Normans; the heads of those great families whose palatial residences make England a land of castles, parks, and palaces. Here are the great men and their descendants, in all departments, who have made these small islands a leading power in the world. Here are the representatives of the houses of Douglas, Hamilton, Warwick, Argyle, Marlborough, Nelson, Wellington, Chatham, and all who have been ennobled for great deeds in military, naval, and civil service, as well as those who can trace their lineage along a brilliant descent from the Conquerors down; and to these must be added the great men in the Law and the Church, the Judges and the Bishops. Well, I approached the House of Lords with reverence—almost awe. But this feeling

WAS QUICKLY DISSIPATED.

The House of Lords were making merry over a bill to prohibit acrobatic performances by children under 12 years,—a very proper bill, as it seemed to me. A noble Lord rose and asked for the second reading of the bill, and, to support it, read, in a drawling, hesitating manner, with plenty of "aws" and "ahs," extracts from newspapers which gave accounts of accidents resulting from performances by children on the trapeze. Another noble Lord rose to oppose the bill, saying, among other things, he feared its passage would operate very badly in his part of England,—"for," said he, "this bill prohibits all practices which may endanger life or limb; and, in that part of England, it is the custom for the lads to cut turnips for the sheep and cattle; and, if this bill passes, this innocent practice will be prohibited, as the lads very often cut their fingers instead of the turnips!"

A very reverend Lord Bishop followed, saying he feared the passage of the bill would prohibit the children from singing their Christmas carols, from singing the old year out and the new year in, as the lads might endanger their lives by taking cold! etc.

Another very noble and learned Lord said, as the bill prohibited all practices which endanger life and health, it certainly would prohibit the eating of plums and cherries by lads under 12,—"for your Lordships all know," said he, "that such practice is not unfrequently attended with serious danger!"

By this time, I had come to the conclusion that the House of Lords was composed of men very like the rest of mankind, and that their trifling was not much more amusing than that of other less imposing bodies of men. Seriously, their Lordships are

NOT SO FINE A BODY OF MEN

physically as the United States Senate.

Going to the House of Lords, a few days later, I heard a very interesting debate upon a bill authorizing the Bishop to permit services by clergymen other than the Rector of the parish. I heard several Lords, including the Earl of Shaftesbury; but the best speech, by far, was that by the

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The Bench of Bishops was quite full. The Archbishop is a fine speaker; calm, dignified, and deliberate, but yet vigorous. He speaks without the English drawl and hesitation, which is so great a blemish in nearly all English speakers. Neither in Parliament nor in the Courts, do you hear the clear, distinct enunciation which you hear in the United States Senate and the Supreme Court at Washington. Mr. Gladstone and a few are free from the English drawl, but they are exceptions. But in one thing the English are far our superiors:

IN DIRECTNESS AND CONCISENESS.

They come directly to the point, and do not tolerate declamation, nonsense, or buncombe. If a speaker has nothing to say, he is put down very speedily.

Passing out of the House of Lords and the Halls of Parliament, and entering

WESTMINSTER ABBEY,

I met an American scholar, who said: "How admirably Macaulay, in his fine article on the trial of Warren Hastings, has described this hall! 'It was,' says he, 'the great hall of William Rufus, which had resounded with acclamations over the inauguration of thirty Kings; the hall which had witnessed the great sentence of Bacon and the just absolution of Somers; the hall where the eloquence of Strafford had for a moment armed and united a victorious party inflamed with just resentment; the hall where Charles had confronted the High Court of Justice with a placid courage which has half redeemed his fame.'"

I. N. A.

LA SALLE COUNTY.

Crops--The Farmers' Movement--Free-Trade--Ottawa Academy of Sciences--Indian Antiquities.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Having recently passed a few days at Ottawa and vicinity, I noted a few items that may be of interest. Having once been an honest farmer myself, I rode into the country, to see how the agricultural interests prosper. The accounts, as heard from the lips of the farmer, are not flattering. It is either too hot and dry, or too wet. I noticed immense fields of newly-cut oats, wheat, and rye—all which looked very fine; but they say there is more straw than grain. Some, however, told me of oats going 50 bushels to the acre. On the whole, the yield is fair. The growing corn looks well,—a little late, but, if the frost does not come too early, the crop will be good. There is a large amount of old corn yet in the cribs, the owners hoping for better prices, and being able to hold it.

For several years, farming has not been a paying business. The farmers are much discouraged, and not particularly friendly to railroad-extortions or high tariffs on anything. And no wonder, when they must pay several profits on all they buy with corn at 30 cents per bushel. The Grangers are strong here. Whether they will succeed in doing anything in the way of reform, depends much on the wisdom of their counsels, and also their ability to keep out the old professional politicians. I am impressed with the fact that the tariff question and the monopoly question are the ones uppermost at this time in the minds of the farmers. And, in the great political fight which I venture to predict must soon ensue on the tariff question, nine-tenths of them will vote the Free-Trade ticket. I have an ominous, but not unpleasant, feeling that this is so. In a free country, let everything be as free as possible. So much for the farmers.

At Ottawa, my attention was called to the Academy of Sciences, an institution that has been in operation some six years. On repairing to their large hall in Cheever's Block, I found a large and fine collection of specimens in various branches of natural science. Those in geology, conchology, and mineralogy are very extensive, and many specimens equal to any seen elsewhere. There is also a large case of birds and mammals, all well stuffed and arranged in good style. The most interesting feature, however, is the collection of Indian antiquities and relics of the French occupation, from Fort St. Louis, at Starved Rock. These have been found mostly by accident. No doubt a systematic exploration would unearth many more interesting souvenirs of the days of De Tonti and his compeers. Near the Starved Rock may still be seen the remains of an earthwork thrown up by the French as a part of their defenses. Opposite, on the other side of the river, once stood a great Indian city. There are also burial mounds near by. The whole country round is, in fact, historic ground.

C.

AUG. 9.

OBITUARY.

A few years ago, the Rev. T. T. Waterman was one of the leading clergymen of this State. He was settled over the Second Presbyterian Church at Galena, but his eloquence and his able presentation of the truth made him well and favorably known all over the Northwest. The Christian public will be sorry to learn of his death, an account of which we find in the Providence *Journal* of the 7th. From the remarks of the Rev. Dr. Blodgett, we select a brief paragraph in relation to his labors:

Thomas Tileston Waterman was born in Windham, Conn., Sept. 24, 1801. He graduated at Yale College in 1822. He studied theology with his father, the Rev. Elijah Waterman. He was ordained as pastor of the Richmond Street Church Dec. 13, 1826, Dr. Lyman Beecher, then of Boston, preaching the ordination sermon. In 1837 he became pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia. This pastorate continued to 1843. From Philadelphia Mr. Waterman was invited to return to Providence and become pastor of the Fourth Congregational Church, which soon came to be called the Free Evangelical Church, the church which is now in occupancy of the house in which these funeral services are now being held. Of this pastorate of the Free Church we shall have occasion to speak in another connection. After leaving the Free Church, he held pastorates in the Second Presbyterian Church, Galena, Ill.; and in the Congregational Churches of Winona, Minn.; Danielsonville, Conn.; Spencer, Mass., and Monroe, Conn. Of the results of his ministerial labors in these remotest fields, we may not speak. But for the honor of the divine grace, we would proceed to speak of his work in this city. The evidence is abundant that his pastorate of Richmond Street Church was eminently efficient, and owned of Him who "holds the stars in His right hand."

Dr. Waterman was the father of Gen. Waterman, of this city.

The Peabody Sell.

From the Providence Journal.

It has, perhaps, passed from the minds of most newspaper readers that a dispatch, dated April 1, alleging that the tomb of George Peabody had been broken into and the coffin desecrated by the removal of the silver handles and name-plate, was extensively published both in this country and in Europe. The Boston *Traveller* thus explains what it terms "The Peabody Sell":

"Thomas Appleton, who was the originator of this hoax, died at Providence, R. I., some weeks ago, but before his death he confessed his guilt, and explained the manner of its commission. For a number of weeks, he said, he had been pondering over the question how he could inflict a stupendous hoax upon the country. This thing, that thing, and the other were thought of and found impracticable, until finally he wrote the dispatch which is quoted above. The next step in the programme was to send the dispatch to the office of the New England agent of the Associated Press, which, with the aid of a Salem lady, was successfully accomplished, and it was sent, and, unsuspiciously, the employes in the Boston office of the Associated Press, besides manifolding it for every Boston paper, sent it far and wide. As has been stated, there was a great hue and cry to discover the author of the hoax, but those few who were let into the secret deemed it best to remain silent. Now, however, that he is dead, the obligation is removed, and there can be no objection to the publication of the details, even though it may reflect some discredit upon his memory. Whatever may be thought of the cruelty of the hoax, there can be no question that it proved a great success, humbugging two-thirds of the newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic."

The Ohio River.

The improvement of the Ohio River by means of supplying it with water from the lakes, passing through the Alleghany River in order to fill up its channel and thus secure constant navigation, is a subject which has been attracting the attention of the merchants and manufacturers of the riparian States of the Ohio River. The great object in view is to render the Ohio River from its source to its mouth navigable at all seasons of the year, which it is proposed to do by lifting the waters of Lake Erie, by means of powerful engines located at reservoirs at fixed distances into Lake Chatauqua, which will be thence forced into the Alleghany River and thus poured into the Ohio, by which the navigation of that stream will be secured to commerce, affording outlets to the distant marts for the heavy freights of the States through which it now flows, which will create a trade and produce revenues beyond all present calculation in value. The cost of carrying out this scheme and supplying the engines and attendance will involve many millions of dollars, but the benefits which would arise from it are of sufficient importance to have started a strong influence to work in its favor. A convention attended by delegates from all the States bordering on the Ohio was held in Pittsburgh, Pa., on Wednesday, for the purpose of urging upon Congress the carrying out of the scheme.

Mr. Lincoln on Louisiana Affairs.

Mr. Lincoln's views of what was right in Louisiana were somewhat different from the views now held at Washington. The following letter, written by him in 1864, expressed his opinions:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1864. }

DEAR SIR: Dr. Kennedy, bearer of this, has some apprehension that Federal officers, not citizens of Louisiana, may set up as candidates for Congress in that State. In my view there could be no possible object in such an election. We do not particularly need members of Congress from there to enable us to get along with legislation here. What we do want is the conclusive evidence *that respectable citizens of Louisiana are willing to be members of Congress and to swear to support the Constitution, and that other respectable citizens are willing to vote for them and send them.* To send a parcel of Northern men here as Representatives, elected, as would be understood (and perhaps really so), *at the point of the bayonet, would be disgraceful and dangerous; and were I a member of Congress here, I would vote against admitting any such man to a seat.* Yours, very truly,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Hon. G. F. SHEPLEY.

GREAT WESTERN TELEGRAPH.

Judge Blodgett's Decision on the Petition to Set Aside Adjudication.

The Decree Upheld and the Company Declared Insolvent.

The Case to Go Before the Circuit Court on Review.

Yesterday Judge Blodgett delivered the following decision on the petition to set aside the adjudication in bankruptcy of the Great Western Telegraph Company:

On the 5th of February last, John Clark Hilton filed in this court his petition claiming to be a creditor of the Great Western Telegraph Company for upwards of $2,000, and alleging certain acts of bankruptcy which had been committed by said Company, and praying that it may be adjudicated bankrupt therefor. Issues of fact were formed on this petition and the amendments thereto, on which trial was had, and on the 26th of April last the Court found the respondent guilty, as charged, and adjudicated it bankrupt. Subsequently, a petition was filed in the Circuit Court for a review of the action of the District Court in the premises, and on the hearing of their petition or some motion pertaining thereto, the Circuit Court was asked to hear some newly-discovered testimony in the case. But the learned Circuit Judge refused to hear the additional proof, and, therefore, in pursuance of a suggestion from him, the respondent applied to this Court for a rehearing. The petition for this rehearing set forth in substance that, since the former hearing and adjudication, the respondent had discovered certain evidence showing that the petitioning creditor, Hilton, is not a bona fide holder of the indebtedness set forth in his petition, and that the promissory notes evidencing said indebtedness did not show an honorable debt in the hands of the original buyer, by reason of certain equities in favor of said Company against Reeve, the payee. That Hilton had taken these notes with knowledge of these equities, and was not, therefore, in any better position to ask an adjudication of bankruptcy against the respondent than Reeve would have been.

On the hearing of this petition, I gave the respondent leave to introduce the newly-discovered proof on this point, stating that I would then determine whether, with this additional proof in the case, the adjudication should stand, or whether it should be set aside and the petition dismissed. In accordance with this order, the additional proof has been heard, and the question for the Court now is, *does it materially change the aspect of the case from that shown by the evidence on the former hearing?*

In his petition, Hilton represents himself to be a creditor of the respondent on three judgments rendered in his favor against the Company in the Circuit Court of Cook County, upon three promissory notes given by said company to Selah Reeve, dated June 5, 1872, for $6,603.16 each, due respectively in four, five, and six months after date, and indorsed by Reeve to Hilton, and one note for $869 dated Aug. 1, 1872, due in four months after date. On the four months' note for $6,603.16, judgment was rendered on the 7th of November last by default—due service of process having been had. On the five months' note judgment rendered by confession Nov. 23, and on the 24th of January last judgment was rendered by default on the six months' note for $6,603.16, and the $869 note of Aug. 1. All these notes bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from date, and being signed by George L. Otis, Jr., and in behalf of the Company as its Treasurer.

It was claimed in the petition for rehearing that respondent had, since the first trial, discovered evidence by which it could show that Hilton had not paid a valuable consideration for these notes; that the notes were not, in fact, executed and delivered until after the publication of the decision by this State, in the case of Terwilliger vs. the Great Western Telegraph Company, Selah Reeve, and David A. Gage, et al., declaring a certain contract entered into between the Company and Reeve void for fraud, and decreeing an accounting between Reeve and the Company; that said notes were, in fact, concocted between Reeve and Hilton, after the announcement of said opinion for the purpose of defrauding said Company, and with full knowledge on the part of Hilton that the Company had an equitable set-off against Reeve more than sufficient to balance said notes, and that Otis, the Treasurer, had no authority to execute these notes.

From the evidence adduced upon the former trial, I had concluded that if Reeve had sought to have the Company adjudged bankrupt as a creditor on these notes after the decision of the Terwilliger case by the Supreme Court, I should not have deemed them a provable debt in his hands on the ground that there was an accounting pending between him and the Company in which he might be shown to be indebted to the Company, instead of the Company being indebted to him. That his dealings with the Company were adjudged by the Supreme Court to be so far tainted with fraud that he ought not to be deemed a bona fide creditor until the accounting ordered had taken place, and the true state of the indebtedness between him and the Company determined.

Having now heard this newly-discovered evidence, it is sufficient, without recapitulating it in detail, to say that I do not think it sustains the position taken by the respondent. It is true certain witnesses have testified that the signature of Otis, the Treasurer of the Company, and the seal of the Company were affixed to the notes in question after the decision in the Terwilliger case, but what was seen of these witnesses, and which, perhaps if unexplained justified the charge, is explained by the evidence offered by the petitioner,—showing that the notes were all signed as they now appear at the time they were made in July last, but that the warrant of attorney to the four and six months' notes was not signed or the seal affixed until about the time the four months' note became due. A circumstance entirely immaterial, inasmuch as judgment was not entered by virtue of the warrant of attorney on either of these notes, but suit was brought on them, process duly served, and judgment entered by default.

Upon the question of the consideration paid by Hilton for the notes: It seems from the evidence that Hilton and Gage were partners in the firm of Reid, Sherwin & Co., packing-house in this city, their respective interests therein having been about $20,000.

That in June last there was some disagreement between the members of this firm, and Gage and Hilton proposed to withdraw their capital therefrom; that there was such a state of feeling between Hilton and Reid & Sherwin that negotiations for a settlement were unpleasant, if not impracticable, between them; and that Hilton assigned to Gage his interest in the concern, and Gage assumed the negotiation in his own name for an adjustment of dealings between himself and Hilton and the firm. A settlement was arrived at in which the claims of Gage and Hilton, as partners in the firm, together with a certain mortgage held by Gage upon the property of the firm, was adjusted at something over $60,000; and the amount thus determined was secured by a second mortgage on the property of the firm, payable in installments of $5,000 each, due every four months until all were paid, making the last installments fall due in four years or upwards. Included in this $60,000 was $15,000 found due to Hilton for his copartnership interest in the firm. Gage had become the owner and holder of these notes in question, except the $869, by transfer from Reeve; and from the evidence in this case there can be no doubt but Gage had paid full value for the notes in this way: Reeve had built a line of telegraph for the Company from Chicago to Princeton in the latter part of 1871, and fore part of 1872. He had purchased certain bills of wire, and received certain bills for labor on this line, and obtained from Gage the money with which to meet these obligations, Gage having advanced this money on the understanding that he should receive the notes of the Company therefor.

The notes in question had been delivered to Reeve, and Reeve had transferred them to Gage about the time this Reid & Sherwin business was consummated, which was not until some time in July, although the papers were dated the 1st of July; and Gage being thus the holder of the notes, sold them to Hilton in satisfaction of Hilton's interest in the Reid & Sherwin paper, and received therefor in addition five bonds of the Madison & Jeffersonville Railroad Company of Indiana, of $1,000 each. Thus exchanging these three notes of the Company of $6,603.16 each amounting in the aggregate to nearly $20,000, without Company's notes for $15,000 due Hilton on the Reid & Sherwin paper, and $15,000 in railroad bonds.

I see nothing in the evidence pertaining to this part of the case tending to show it was not a bona fide transaction between Gage and Hilton. Gage in dealing with Reid & Sherwin had claimed to own Hilton's interest in the business, and had included that interest in this long mortgage taken to himself.

As between himself and Hilton, he was bound to pay Hilton what that interest was worth, and proposed to give him these notes for Hilton's interest in the Reid & Sherwin matter, and the railroad bonds, and the balance in something else.

It is true that both Gage and Hilton state that no writings ever executed between them, at the time Hilton assigned his unliquidated interest in the firm to Gage for adjustment; but I cannot deem that a circumstance of sufficient import to say that Hilton really had no interest in the firm. He and Gage were partners, and intimate friends; and I do not think the fact that vouchers were not exchanged, or writings executed, shows that Hilton had no bona fide claim against the firm to be adjusted. If he had, in fact, no such interest, it would have been easy to have proven it by the books of the firm of Reid & Sherwin, or by calling parties intimate with its affairs, neither of which was done.

It may be and probably is true that neither of the securities exchanged were deemed first-class. The Reid & Sherwin claim had a long time to run because the mortgage debt which formed at least one-half of the final balance of $60,000 struck in the settlement against Reid & Sherwin, would be first satisfied by the $5,000 installments as they were paid.

This $60,000 was also a second mortgage on Reid & Sherwin property, and Hilton testifies that while he supposed the Telegraph Company notes were in all respects valid, yet he anticipated that some part of them might have to be renewed and extended. But the fact that an endorsee considers the maker of a note in doubtful credit, or, as the saying is "slow," does not show that the endorsee is not a bona fide holder, especially when it appears that he paid for the paper, in other paper perhaps equally "slow." It is sufficient to say that the whole testimony, when taken together, seems to my mind to show that the transaction between Gage and Hilton, by which Hilton became the owner of this paper, was a genuine business operation in which each party at least supposed he was parting with a valid and valuable asset for another equally valid and valuable to himself. It is, however, urged by the respondent that notwithstanding Hilton paid value for these notes, yet he took them with knowledge of the equities of the Company against the original payee to such extent that they are chargeable with those equities in his hands. The evidence to sustain this part of the case consists in the fact that the "Terwilliger Case" was pending in the Supreme Court at the time these notes were made; that the substance of the bill in that case had been published in the papers of this city, which Hilton was in the habit of reading, and that the allegations of that bill and subject-matter of the suit amounted to a caveat to all persons not to deal with Reeve in any matter growing out of his relations to the respondent. But I cannot believe any application of the doctrine of lis pendens can has gone to the extent claimed in this case.

The Terwilliger bill charged that a certain contract made between Reeve and this Company was fraudulent as against the bona fide stockholders of the Company, and asked for an accounting in regard to the money paid and work done under that contract. The case had been heard before the learned and able Circuit Judges of Cook County, upon proofs and arguments, and he had delivered an exhaustive opinion reviewing the evidence, and dismissed that part of the bill for want of equity, from which Terwilliger had appealed. The opinion of His Honor Judge Williams holding that there was no fraud in the contract had been published in the papers of this city, months after the publication of the synopsis of the bill, so that if any weight is to be given to publications in the papers of the substance of the bill the opinion of the Circuit Judge at least neutralized the allegations of the bill, and as the record stood at the time Hilton became the purchaser of these notes, there was a judicial finding that the contract between Reeve and the respondent was not fraudulent for the causes alleged in Terwilliger's bill.

There was an injunction against this Company at that time. It was in possession of long lines of telegraph and engaged in the construction of more. It had full control of its affairs through its offices. The bank where Hilton kept his account had recently discounted the paper of the Company, and was then the holder of it to the extent of several thousand dollars, and I cannot conceive that the doctrine of lis pendens should be held to have created a conclusive judicial presumption that this Company could not on the 5th day of June, 1872, make a valid note to Selah Reeve or owe him a bona fide debt.

The general principles by which a third person is charged with notice under the doctrine of lis pendens is that the notice attached only to the thing—the res—which is the subject-matter of this suit. Here the subject matter of the suit was partly a contract between two of the parties to the suit, and probably Reeve could not have assigned that contract pending the suit without the assignee taking it subject to the result of that suit. But in regard to promissory notes, fair upon their face, an indorser is not bound to inquire into the consideration of the note or the circumstances out of which it grew. The presumption is that the note was given for value, as well as that the indorser paid value for it. And it seems to me it would be an abusive stretch of the principle of notice by *lis pendens* to hold that this respondent could not give commercial paper in its business transactions pending that suit.

Incidental to this point, it is also insisted that Otis, the Treasurer, had no authority to give these notes, and they are therefore void.

It is insisted that, by the by-laws of the Company, all deeds and contracts are to be signed by the President, and that it is nowhere made the duty of the Treasurer, nor is he permitted, either expressly or by implication, to sign notes. By the fourth by-law it is provided that an Executive Committee shall be elected, consisting of three members of the Board of Directors, "*who shall have, and they are hereby authorized to exercise, all the powers of the Board of Directors.*"

On the 5th of June, 1872, there was a meeting held by this Executive Committee, at which meeting the following resolution was adopted, and spread upon the records of this Company:

"*Resolved*, That the notes already issued by the Treasurer in the name of the Company in part payment of a bill for $37,019.25, from the contractor, are approved, and that the Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to settle by note for any balance remaining due on said bill." It was conclusively shown on the former trial that these notes were given for part of the bill referred to in this resolution, and also that Otis, the Treasurer, had been in the habit of giving notes of this character for upwards of two years past prior thereto.

The powers of this Executive Committee was plenary to the extent of the powers of the Board of Directors. The Executive Committee had sanctioned these notes, and directed them to be given, and notwithstanding the by-laws provided that the President should sign the deeds and contracts of the Company, I have no doubt that the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee may also authorize any other person as the agent of the Company to sign contracts. Here Otis signed these notes in pursuance of a usage which would raise the presumption that he had authority to do so, and also by virtue of express authority. I do not think it lies in the mouth of the Company to question this authority.

The distinction between the acts of an officer of a Government or municipal body and the acts of an officer of a corporation created for business purposes is obvious. In the case of a Government official, the signature or indorsement of notes or bills of exchange is exceptional and outside the usual functions of such officer. In the case of a business corporation like this, the power to make commercial paper like this is a necessary incident to the business which the corporation is created to transact, and the usual executive officers of the Company are presumed to act within the scope of their authority, and every intendent should be made to support the paper given, especially when given by the financial officer of the Company. But suppose for the purpose of the argument that it was the duty of Hilton, under the circumstances, to have made inquiry into the consideration of this paper and the power of the Treasurer of the corporation to execute it, the evidence shows that the actual consideration of the notes was money which Gage advanced to pay for material and labor which actually went into the construction of a telegraph line for the Company, and that he advanced this money with the understanding and agreement that he was to have these notes as security therefor. Making the notes payable to Reeve was only a matter of form. The money was paid by Gage for the wire and labor, and the Company had the benefit of it—there was no profit to the contractor involved in it. The Company then was in debt to Gage, and could, through any agent or officer, give an evidence of that indebtedness so that inquiry into and knowledge of all the facts would only have strengthened all the presumptions of the law in favor of the validity of paper.

As this case is of great importance to stockholders of the respondent, I have carefully reviewed the evidence on which the former adjudication was made as well as the new proof submitted on the last hearing, and I feel compelled to adhere to the conclusion at which I arrived on the former trial.

There appears to me to be no room for doubt that this Company was insolvent, within the letter and spirit of the Bankrupt law, at the time the judgments were entered up against it by the Commercial National Bank. Its indebtedness amounted at that time to $50,000, all due and with no means of payment. It had no reliable income from its lines or business with which to pay these debts, and its affairs were seriously embarrassed, if not wholly paralyzed, by a bitter litigation between a portion of its officers and stockholders, out of which there was no prospect of money being realized for the payment of debts. These debts are in the hands of bona fide holders who ought to be paid, and who ought not to be postponed because of these internal dissentions.

Admit, if you please, that the stockholders of this Company have been defrauded by unconscionable contract with Reeve. That does not prove that innocent commercial creditors are also to be defrauded or delayed.

Admit that the bona fide stockholders have not, heretofore, had control of its affairs; and yet you fall far short of proving that all obligations contracted by its officers de facto are to be repudiated.

If the doctrines contended for by the counsel for the respondent are to have their full, logical application, then there is hardly a business corporation, railroad, telegraph, or express company in this country but what could achieve a successful repudiation of its debts in the same way.

If the stockholders of this Company have confidence, as it is claimed they have, not only in the integrity of the present Board of Directors, but also in the ultimate value and productiveness of its property, why do they not set on foot some scheme for contributing, pro rata, according to their stock, and thereby raising the funds necessary to pay this debt—even if such contribution should be secured by a mortgage or first lien upon the property of the Company and its earnings? But no disposition has been shown, so far, to recognize the rights of these creditors.

When his Honor, Judge Drummond, influenced, as I have no doubt he was, by the reiterated assertions of respondent's counsel and officers, that nothing was due the petitioning creditors, and appreciating the hardship to the Company and its stockholders of adjudging it bankrupt and depriving them of the control of their property, at the suit of a man to whom they were not indebted and who had no right to invoke the power of a court of bankruptcy, suggested that, if those statements were true, they could escape the dilemma by paying all the other debts and giving a bond to pay Hilton, if he should finally establish his claim before some competent tribunal; the respondents, instead of acting in the spirit of that suggestion, appeared in court with a proposition to give bonds to ultimately pay all their creditors, when they should establish the validity of their debts in court, and asked that this proceeding in bankruptcy should be dismissed. Which was not the proceeding contemplated by Judge Drummond, as I understand it.

There is an evident justice in allowing a debtor who has been put in bankruptcy, and who has paid all his debts except one or more, which he disputes upon grounds which do not seem to the Court to be frivolous, to take back his property and resume control of his affairs upon giving such security as the Court shall deem adequate to pay the disputed debt if sustained by a court of law. But it would be an abuse of justice to take the mere assertion of a bankrupt that he disputes all his debts, and therefore demands the dismissal of the proceedings after adjudication in which he had an opportunity to contest at least the petitioning creditor's claim.

I have said thus much because so much stress has been laid upon the fact that the stockholders of this Company are necessarily to be deprived of their property by this proceeding. This depends upon whether they are willing to advance the money to pay the debts or not.

The evidence in the case shows that the stockholders of this Company have paid $10 per share on a $25 share of stock; or, in other words, paid 40 per cent, and that 60 per cent of that stock still remains unpaid. This may be collected in under the action of the Court in bankruptcy, as has been done in several of the insurance cases now pending before the Court, or it may be called in by the Board of Directors, under the leave of the Court; or more stock may be issued, if it is deemed advisable. There are various expedients that may be resorted to by which money may be raised for payment of these debts, without depriving the Company or stockholders of its or their property. Or it may be that a judicious, sound, business-like assignee might find it advisable for the interest of the stockholders to sell one line, and out of that raise money with which to pay these debts.

It has seemed to me, from the outset, that undue stress has been placed by respondents' counsel upon the effect that the Terwilliger case should have upon this proceeding. Here this corporation, through its de facto officers, has contracted certain debts, for which its notes—commercial paper—have been given, which may not have been equitable, or even valid, between the original parties. These notes have passed into circulation, and are now in the hands of bona fide holders, who ought not to be made to suffer for the bad faith which, it is claimed, these officers have shown toward their constituency. It is surely better that these stockholders should suffer by the fraud of their own agents, than that the loss should fall on those who are within the pale of protection by the rules of commercial law.

The motion for setting aside the adjudication is, therefore, overruled.

A motion to appoint a Receiver was taken under advisement.

The case is now in order to be taken to the United States Circuit Court on review.

SIX DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

Florence Francis' Attempt to Starve Herself--The Long Fast of a Religious Monomaniac.

From the New York Sun, Aug. 9.

A four-story brown-stone house at 309 West Fourteenth street is occupied by Mrs. Keyburn, who keeps boarders and lets furnished rooms. About three months ago a woman called and asked to see the vacant rooms. She seemed to be about 40 years old, and was neatly dressed. She gave her name as Florence Francis, and said that she was a dressmaker, that she had no relatives or friends in this city. Where she lived previous to this, or what had been the nature of her life, is not known. That she did not give her real name, however, is probable, but the motive for concealing her identity, if she had any object other than the gratification of a caprice, nobody has as yet found out. A furnished back room on the third floor was shown her, and she took it, paying $10 for the first month in advance. The next day she had a trunk and some other things brought to the house by a cartman, and from that time was an inmate. She seemed to have enough work to keep her busy, sometimes taking it from the shops and doing it in her room, but usually working at the residences of chance employers at her trade of dressmaking. Her meals were mostly obtained where she worked, but she sometimes boiled tea in her room over a small gas-stove that she had brought with her. She had no visitors except those who called on errands connected with her work, and did not mingle much with the other inmates of the house.

The little intercourse that Miss Francis casually had with the family created the impression that she was morose and eccentric. Miss Keyburn, the young daughter of the landlady, says that the woman seemed to be "a little wild on religion." She went to church three times every Sunday, often attending the Methodist church in Jane street, but changing about among all the others on the West Side. She often met Miss Keyburn in the hall, and upon those occasions almost always broached religious topics, quoting odd texts of Scripture, and otherwise confirming the general opinion prevalent among the inmates of the house as to her remarkable eccentricity. Miss Keyburn is also inclined to set Miss Francis down as particularly obstinate, and inclined to intentionally annoy the lodgers. She paid her rent promptly, however, and did not make herself so objectionable as to furnish any just excuse for her ejection. She worked steadily, dressed respectably, and, as the months passed, her oddities gradually ceased to cause remark. She revealed no motive for self-destruction, but that she meditated such an act was evinced in remarks, which attracted no attention at the time, but whose significance is now apparent.

"If you should find me dead some day," she once said to Miss Keyburn, "you mustn't mind it."

About a week ago, possibly a little more, Miss Francis shut herself in her room, only coming out once or twice after that to get water. Mrs. Keyburn is certain that she did not open the door after Saturday last. Her failure to go to church on Sunday excited comment, but her seclusion was then forgotten for a few days. When it was finally mentioned, her habitual strangeness seemed to sufficiently account for the new freak, and nobody thought of making an investigation. It was known that she was in the habit of boiling tea over her gas-stove, and it was surmised that she was also cooking for herself.

"I guess she is fasting," said one boarder jokingly; "she said the other day she thought every Christian should fast."

Finally, when the woman had been self-imprisoned six days, and, as it subsequently transpired, without eating a mouthful, the landlady's husband became alarmed. He went several times to her door and rapped, as others had previously done, but could elicit no response. Growing more confirmed in his suspicion that something had happened to the queer lodger, he determined to force open the door. This was a little past midnight yesterday morning. Placing his knee against the locked door, he pressed against it with all his strength, and it flew open.

It was dark in the room, and he groped his way until he had lighted the gas. The light revealed a sight that fixed him for a moment where he stood. In a chair by the window sat Florence Francis, but so terribly changed that he could scarcely recognize her. She was but little more than a skin-covered skeleton. Her head lay back listlessly, and her eyes were hollow and staring. She did not stir at his approach, and at first he thought that she was dead. An examination, however, proved that she still lived, but that life would very soon have been extinct. She made no reply when he spoke to her, and did not move a muscle at his touch. She wore her night-dress only, and her wasted arms and neck added to the ghastliness of her appearance. Her hair was loose and disheveled, and her bony fingers clutched the chair upon which she sat.

Mr. Keyburn at once aroused the inmates of the house, and called the policeman who was patroling Fourteenth street. A doctor was sent for, and Miss Francis was lifted to the bed, where she lay apparently unconscious. Her lower jaw hung helplessly down, and her eyes were still staring vacantly. The policeman hurried to the Charles street police station, where an ambulance had luckily just arrived, having been sent for to take a broken-legged boy to the hospital. Dr. Campbell was in charge of it, and he had it driven to the house in Fourteenth street. The starved woman was at once taken to Bellevue, where she remains in a critical condition. Dr. Campbell thinks that the chances of death or recovery are about equal. Stimulants have been carefully administered; and she seems to have gained strength to a slight extent, but not sufficient to raise her head from the pillow. Her thoughts wander constantly during her waking moments, and in delirium caused by starvation she mutters unintelligibly. Her old propensity for quoting Scripture shows itself. While the *Sun* reporter stood at her bedside she repeatedly said, in a voice just above a whisper, "They told Job to curse God and die." Once, for a moment, she seemed sensible, and, in answer to an inquiry, said her name was Stone.

The police carefully examined the woman's room and trunk, hoping to get a clue to her identity. The only scrap of food found was a moldy crust of bread. About two dollars in money was in a pocketbook, and there was a quantity of good clothing and jewelry in her trunk, so that poverty could not have been an incentive to suicide. Evidences of religious mania were presented in an assortment of Bibles and hymn books, and scraps of paper with texts of Scripture written on them. The arrangement of the articles in the trunk, too, was eccentric. All the efforts of the police to find her relatives, if she has any, have been futile.

Miss Anna Dickinson and the "Literary Bureau."

From the New York Tribune.

The American Literary Bureau, not having the name of Miss Anna E. Dickinson on its list—albeit through no lack of effort on its part—publishes the following:

Anna Dickinson will certainly appear on the stage next fall, upon the opening of the new Boston Globe Theatre. She is now under the tuition of Miss Fanny Morant, and promises to make a decided success.

It seems doubtful whether this can be as accurate as the semi-official announcement of a leading lecture bureau about the leading lecturers of the country ought to be—for several reasons:

Miss Dickinson cannot well appear at the opening of the new Boston Globe Theatre, since there is no new Boston Globe Theatre, and, so far as anybody knows, is to be none.

She has not been under the tuition of Miss Fanny Morant.

She has not been under the tuition of anybody—for the last twelve years at any rate.

She is not under any engagement to appear on the stage anywhere—in spite of many flattering proposals to that end.

She has not been under any such engagement.

She cannot well be, since she is already bound by over 100 lecture engagements for next winter; has promised, after that, a tour through a new lecture field that has long invited her; is under contract for a new book, to be published by James R. Osgood & Co. in November; and is just starting for an eight-weeks' trip through Colorado.

On the whole, it looks as if Miss Dickinson would not "certainly appear on the stage next fall, upon the opening of the new Boston Globe Theatre." But the American Literary Bureau is quite right in saying that she promises to make a decided success. She generally does. Perhaps it would be as generous if the Bureau were now to take some pains to add to this true statement a correction of its errors, and if a good many newspapers would abandon the business of inventing absurd reports about Miss Dickinson.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The Assistant Minister Deposed by the Bishop of Long Island.

Mr. Tucker's Reply to the Charges and Specifications.

His Correspondence with Bishops Whitehouse and Littlejohn.

The Rev. Charles H. Tucker, at the time in the Diocese of Long Island, accepted from Christ's Church, in this city, a call to take charge of its missions and be assistant minister. The result has been his deposition from the ministry, and the way it was brought about is fully detailed below. In connection with the Cheney case it is very interesting.

Following are the articles or charges against Mr. Tucker, exhibited on behalf of the Church to the Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island, William H. Onderdonk, acting as Church Advocate, in consequence of a presentment made to the said Bishop, by the standing Committee of said Diocese:

THE CHARGES.

Charge I. Violation of Section 2, of Canon 12, of Title I. of the Digest of the Canons passed and adopted in General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America for the government of said Church, by which section of said canon it is provided that "No member removing from one diocese or missionary district to another shall officiate as rector, stated minister, or assistant minister of any parish or congregation of the diocese or district to which he removes, until he shall have obtained from the ecclesiastical authority a certificate in the words following: I hereby certify that the Rev. A. B. has been canonically transferred to my jurisdiction, and is a minister in regular standing."

Specification I. That the said Rev. Charles H. Tucker, then being a Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and canonically resident in the Diocese of Long Island, did, on or about the 24th day of December, 1871, remove from said Diocese of Long Island to the City of Chicago, in the Diocese of Illinois, and did then and there officiate as assistant minister of Christ Church Parish in Chicago, in the said Diocese of Illinois, by reading prayers and preaching in said church building without having obtained from the ecclesiastical authority of the said Diocese of Illinois, to-wit, the Right Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, who was then and is now the Bishop of the said Diocese of Illinois, a certificate in the words prescribed by the said canon; or any certificate or authorization from the said ecclesiastical authority, in substance and effect as required by said canon or otherwise.

Specification II. That the said Rev. Charles H. Tucker then being such Presbyter as aforesaid, and canonically resident in the Diocese of Long Island, did on or about the 24th day of December, 1871, remove from said diocese of Long Island to the City of Chicago, in the Diocese of Illinois, and did then and there, and at various other times between the said 24th day of December, 1871, and the present time, officiate as Assistant Minister of Christ Church Parish, in Chicago, in said Diocese of Illinois, by preaching and reading prayers in said Christ Church building, and in other places within said City of Chicago, without having obtained from the ecclesiastical authorities of the said Diocese, to wit, the Right Reverend Henry J. Whitehouse, who was then and is now the Bishop of said diocese, a certificate in the words prescribed by the said canon, or any other certificate or authorization from said ecclesiastical authority in substance and effect as required by said canon or otherwise.

Charge II. Violation of Sec. 2, Canon 3, of Title 2, of the Digest of the Canons adopted in General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America for the government of said Church, by which canon it is provided:

"If a clergyman shall come temporarily into any diocese under the imputation of having elsewhere been guilty of any crime or misdemeanor by violation of the canons or otherwise, or if any clergyman while sojourning in any diocese shall misbehave in any of these respects, the Bishop upon probable cause may admonish such clergyman, and forbid him to officiate in said diocese. And if after such prohibition the said clergyman so officiate, the Bishop shall give notice to all the clergy and congregations in said diocese that the officiating of said clergyman is under any circumstances prohibited; and like notice shall be given to the Bishop, or, if there be no Bishop, to the Standing Committee of the diocese to which the said clergyman belongs; and such prohibition shall continue in force until the Bishop of the first named diocese be satisfied of the innocence of the said clergyman, or until he be acquitted on trial."

Specification.—That the Reverend Charles H. Tucker, on the 24th day of December, 1871, then being a Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and canonically resident in the Diocese of Long Island, and having temporarily come into the Diocese of Illinois, and while sojourning in said Diocese of Illinois having misbehaved by violating the canons of said church, in this, that he had officiated and was officiating as assistant minister in Christ Church Parish, Chicago, in said Diocese of Illinois, without having received the certificate required by Section 2, Canon 12, of Title 1, of the Digest of the Canons for the government of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America aforesaid, and contrary to the provisions of said canon. And the Right Reverend Henry J. Whitehouse, then being the Bishop of said Diocese of Illinois, upon probable cause to believe that the said Rev. Charles H. Tucker had misbehaved as aforesaid, having pursuant to the provision of said Section 2, Canon 3, Title 2, of the Digest aforesaid, admonished the said Charles H. Tucker, and forbidden him to officiate in said diocese. Nevertheless, the said Rev. Charles H. Tucker, entirely disregarding said admonition and prohibition of the said Bishop of Illinois, did officiate in said diocese by preaching and reading prayers, and has continued so to officiate at various times between the 24th day of December, 1871, and the present time; to-wit: in Christ Church parish, in the City of Chicago, in said Diocese of Illinois aforesaid.

Charge III.—Breach of the vow taken by him when ordained a priest—on which occasion the officiating Bishop put to him, the Rev. Charles H. Tucker, the following question:

"Will you reverently obey your Bishop and other chief ministers who, according to the canons of the Church, may have the charge and government over you, following with a glad mind and will their godly admonitions, and submitting yourself to their godly judgments?"

To which question the said Charles H. Tucker made the following answer: "I will so do, the Lord being my helper."

Specification.—That the said Rev. Charles H. Tucker, being a priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, canonically resident in the Diocese of Long Island (of which said diocese the Rt. Rev. A. N. Littlejohn was at the time hereinafter mentioned, and is now the Bishop, and was at the said times, and is now, the Bishop of the said Charles H. Tucker, and as such had the charge and government over him as such priest); and having on or about the 18th day of November, 1871, gone to the Diocese of Illinois, and then, and on various days, and at various times subsequently thereto having officiated as assistant minister of Christ Church parish, in the City of Chicago, in the said diocese, by preaching and reading prayers in the said church building, and in other places within the said city, without the certificate of the ecclesiastical authority of said Diocese of Illinois, as required and prescribed by Section 2 of Canon 12 of Title 1, of the Digest of the Canons for the government of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and in violation of said canon; and after being subsequently thereto admonished by the Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, then and there being the Bishop of Illinois, and forbidden by him to officiate in said diocese, having continued so to officiate in violation of Sec. 2 of Canon 3 of Title 2 of said Digest. And having been counseled, and admonished by the said the Rt. Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island as aforesaid by letters written by the said Rev. Charles H. Tucker, and received by him, as to the impropriety of his course in the above mentioned respects, and particularly counseling and admonishing him to reconsider his course, and to withdraw at once from a position which he could not lawfully occupy. Nevertheless, he, the said Charles H. Tucker, so being such priest as aforesaid, did utterly refuse to obey the counsels and admonitions of his said Bishop, and to submit himself to the judgment of his said Bishop; and notwithstanding the same, and in opposition thereto and defiance thereof, did knowingly, willfully, and deliberately continue, and still continues, to officiate as assistant minister of Christ Church parish, in Chicago, in the said Diocese of Illinois, by preaching and reading prayers in the church edifice of said parish, and in other places within the said City of Chicago; the prohibition of the Bishop of Illinois to his doing so not having been withdrawn, but remaining in full force and effect.

Dated at Great Neck, in the Diocese of L. I., Feb. 1873.

W. H. ONDERDONK, Church Advocate.

MR. TUCKER'S REPLY.

The following is a statement of the facts made by the Rev. Charles H. Tucker, concerning his call to, and actions in, the Diocese of Illinois, to the reverend gentlemen constituting the ecclesiastical court of the Diocese of Long Island:

I do not desire to make a defense of the charges brought against me, but do desire to make such a statement of facts concerning my call to, and actions in, the Diocese of Illinois, that it may be evident why I did what I am charged with having done. I desire to show, in the first place, why I came to this diocese, and I came because I believed my Master called me. I was so desirous of knowing whether the call was really of God that I could not decide hastily whether to accept or refuse it. I was four months deciding whether to accept or refuse it until I had visited the parish to which I was called, and was convinced by what I both heard and saw, that the Master had prepared it for me and me for it. A quotation from my letter of acceptance, dated Nov. 8, 1871, will show in what light I regarded the call then:

MR. TUCKER TO MR. CHENEY.

"My dear brother:

"It is with peculiar pleasure that I accept your call to take charge of your mission-work. My pleasure arises from the nature of the work; it is such that I feel I can do it with my whole heart; and the other is the certain nature of the call. I believe it is not of man's choosing, but God's. From the very first there has been no doubt of God in it; and after a long and anxious consideration of it, and visitation of the parish, I am fully convinced that the Lord has prepared it for me and me for it. I humbly pray that I may have His blessing resting upon me and my labors there that I may be the instrument in His hands of extending His kingdom by winning many souls to Jesus. In regard to considering what might be my future ecclesiastical relations, I esteem it a precious privilege to cast all this care upon the Lord. I am fully convinced that He has called me to the Diocese of Illinois. It is, therefore, my duty to obey. This I most cheerfully do, thankfully leaving all results with Him."

The reason, therefore, why I came to the Diocese of Illinois, is because I believed that the Lord called me.

I desire to show, in the second place, that I endeavored to do everything that I could to avoid making trouble when I removed from the Diocese of Long Island to that of Illinois. Before leaving the Diocese of Long Island I called on its Bishop to ask him for my letters dimissory; but, as he was not at home, I was obliged to come to the Diocese of Illinois without them. After my arrival here I wrote to him for them. He kindly sent them without delay. They were entirely satisfactory. When I received them I took them to the residence of Bishop Whitehouse to present them to him. But I was unable to present them in person, as he was not at home. I therefore left them for him. Then I had done everything that I was aware of which was required of me to do in order that I might be received into his diocese. This was all that the Bishop of Long Island required of me when he received me into his diocese, and it was all that I was aware of that was required to be done to be received into any diocese. But my careful endeavors to avoid trouble were useless. To my surprise, I received a note from Bishop Whitehouse, written the same afternoon I called, stating:

BISHOP WHITEHOUSE TO MR. TUCKER.

"I beg to say that I have not received any official notice of the action of the Vestry of Christ Church in regard to the call which you state you have accepted. You are doubtless familiar with the canon of the General Convention on the election of a minister, and I inclose a copy of the canon of this diocese, which refers to the settlement of a Rector, Minister, or Assistant Minister."

MR. TUCKER TO BISHOP WHITEHOUSE.

In reply to this note I wrote "that I was entirely ignorant of the existence of such canons, and also that I am assured by the Rector of Christ Church that he and the Vestry will have me called in accordance with the canons referred to."

This note was written Dec. 22, 1871, and on the day following, Dec. 23, the Bishop wrote me:

BISHOP WHITEHOUSE TO MR. TUCKER.

"Your note of Dec. 22 is received. I decline to accept your letters dimissory, and have returned them to the Bishop of Long Island, with complaint of your misbehavior in the violation of the canons and of the discipline of the Church. I, therefore, admonish you not to officiate within this diocese until duly exculpated from these charges."

You will please notice that before the Bishop gave us an opportunity of doing what he asked us to do, *he prevented us from doing it* by writing the above note the very day following that on which he received mine, by which I informed him that the Rector and Vestry of Christ Church would have me called in accordance with the canons he referred to.

When the Bishop refused to receive me into his diocese, what should I have done? In the providence of God I was here in his diocese because my Master had called me; and, on the other hand, I was here in opposition to the will of its Bishop. Should I have obeyed the latter, by "not officiating within this diocese"? No; I could not. If I had done this, I would have been guilty of an ungodly act. I would have been disobeying God. He called me here to work for Him; I could not refuse. I, therefore, did work for Him, and, in the future, cannot cease to work for Him until he tells me not to.

Since the first two charges brought against me are for having officiated in the Diocese of Illinois, in opposition to the will of its Bishop, and since it has been seen that his will has been in opposition to that of the Master, I claim that I have not been guilty of the third and last charge, which is the violation of my ordination vow. For in this vow I promised to follow "with a glad mind and will" only my Bishop's "*Godly* admonitions," and submit myself only to his "*Godly* judgments."

I did not appear at the Court for reasons given in my letter below. On account of my non-appearance, the above statement was not permitted to be read, and I received the following letter:

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN TO MR. TUCKER.

BROOKLYN, March 21, 1873.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: I send you herewith a copy of the sentence of suspension which it has been my painful duty to pronounce upon you this day. I regret that, in spite of my entreaties and admonitions, you have compelled the proper authorities of this Diocese to institute judicial proceedings against you, and still more that your voluntary neglect to attend your trial, after due notice given you of the time and place appointed for it, obliges me to suspend you from the exercise of the ministry in this Church until such time as you shall appear and demand a new trial. Most faithfully yours,

A. N. LITTLEJOHN, Bp. of Long Is.

Rev. Chas. H. Tucker.

P. S.—The canon of this diocese under which this action has been taken, declares that unless the accused thus suspended for contumacy demand a trial within three months, sentence shall be pronounced the same as the convicted of the offenses charged. A. N. L.

To which I replied:

MR. TUCKER TO MR. LITTLEJOHN.

1129 MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO, Ill., March 26, 1873.

DEAR BISHOP: I did not intend to be disrespectful to the Court by absenting myself from it. I wrote to your diocese to inquire whether there was any canon which required my attendance at the court, and was informed that there was none. Therefore, I thought it was unnecessary for me to attend, and all that would be required of me would be to present a statement showing why I did what I am charged with having done. This was in readiness at the court. But I have learned that my absence arrested all proceedings, and has resulted in my "suspension from the exercise of the ministry." Permit me to say that I must disregard this suspension. I believe that it would be wrong for me to remain idle in my Master's vineyard when He is bidding me "Work while it is day," and is warning us against idling away our time by reminding us that "The night cometh when no man can work." Permit me also to say, with respect to you and the court, that I do not intend to "appear or demand a trial; for, after further consideration, I feel that it would be wrong for me to take the time and attention from my Master's work here to give them to it. Very respectfully yours,

CHAS. H. TUCKER.

Rt. Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D.

On the 2d inst. I received the following:

SENTENCE OF DEPOSITION.

In the name of God! Amen.

Whereas, on the 20th day of March, 1873, I received the following canonical and official notice:

BROOKLYN, March 18, 1873.

To the Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Bishop of Long Island:

RIGHT REV. AND DEAR SIR: As President of the Ecclesiastical Court convened this day in the Vestry-room of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, for the trial of the Rev. Charles H. Tucker, I hereby report to you agreeably to the requirement of Article 2, Canon 5, Section 4 of the canons of this Diocese, that the accused neglected to attend at the time and place appointed for the meeting of the Court, after due notice given to him.

J. W. DILLER.

And, whereas, on the 21st day of March, 1873, in the City of Brooklyn, and in conformity with the requirement of Article 2, Canon 5, Section 4 of the canons of this Diocese, I did in the presence of three Presbyters pronounce and adjudge the said Rev. Charles H. Tucker suspended from the exercise of the Ministry of this Church, for contumacy until he shall appear and demand a trial.

And, whereas, the said Rev. Charles H. Tucker has not appeared and demanded a trial within the time prescribed by Article 2, Canon 5, Section 4, of the Canons of this Diocese.

I, therefore, Abram Newkirk Littlejohn, by Divine permission Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island, in conformity with the requirements of Article 2, Canon 5, Section 4, of the canons of this Diocese, do hereby, in the presence of these Presbyters, pronounce and adjudge that the said Rev. Charles H. Tucker is deposed from the Ministry of this Church.

Given under my hand and official seal in St. Andrews' Church, Yaphank, Suffolk County, N. Y., this 14th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and in the fourth year of my consecration.

[L. S.] ABRAM NEWKIRK LITTLEJOHN, Bishop of Long Island.

(Signed)
THOMAS COOK, Presbyter,
ROBERT T. PEARSON, Presbyter,
JOHN W. BUCKMASTER, Presbyter.

PERSONAL.

The Peak Family, bell ringers, are at the Commercial Hotel.

B. H. Cox, of England, is at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. A. Beach, of Cleveland, is at the Sherman House.

The Hon. B. Beach, of New York, is at the Sherman House.

Gen. B. Rowett, of Carlinville, is at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. W. H. Benton, of St. Louis, is at the Sherman House.

The Hon. C. J. L. Meyer, of Fond du Lac, is at the Sherman House.

The Hon. G. M. Van Brunt, of Washington, D. C., is at the Sherman House.

Maj. A. W. Edwards, of the Carlinville *Democrat*, is at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. Dwight Durkee, of St. Louis, was at the West Side Briggs House yesterday.

Capt. J. W. Kittle, Government contractor at Keokuk, Ia., is at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. S. J. Anthony, of Valparaiso, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Gen. John Goewey, an Indian trader and buffalo hunter of renown in the Upper Missouri country, has arrived here from Sioux City, and is the guest of Mr. Adolph Baskowitz.

Mrs. Mayor Medill and daughters left the city last evening for Ohio, en route for Europe. His Honor will join them in New York in about two weeks, and accompany them to the Old World.

Hon. D. L. Hough, of LaSalle, has bought a house on Park avenue, and in a few weeks will take up his residence in this city. Leading men like Mr. Hough, all over the West, are rapidly selecting homes in Chicago.

John A. Logan, C. B. Farwell, J. D. Ward, David A. Gage, Philip Wadsworth, Jake Rehm, and J. M. Rountree compose a jolly political fishing party which leaves this evening for Traverse Bay to fish for trout, eels, etc.

Maj. W. M. Taylor, Ottawa; Andrew Pinker, Philadelphia; W. H. Collins, St. Louis; Charles H. Martin, Yonkers, N. Y.; G. W. Depler, Fort Wayne; James W. Hawley, New York; R. J. Nagle, Galveston, Tex.; John Loriedaney, Streator; J. A. Niles, Lincoln; J. M. Collins, Oshkosh; A. G. Smith and family, St. Louis; Henry Berlitzheimer, Prussia; C. W. Carter, Cohoes; Fred. Aldridge, C., M. & St. P. R. R.; and J. S. Barnes, Salt Lake City, are at the West Side Briggs House.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Grand Pacific yesterday: H. J. Rogers, Wisconsin; J. J. Benson, Fond du Lac; S. R. Lamb, Jr., Green Bay; E. H. Meyer, New York; R. J. Eton, Chattanooga; G. H. White, Boston; G. H. Wheelock, Boston.

The following were at the Commercial yesterday: John Raymond and wife, St. Paul; H. J. Vallamer, Denver; S. C. Corbin, Washington, Iowa; T. F. Bush, Oswego; Samuel Rosenfield, Jr., Toronto; A. K. Johnson and wife, New Orleans; O. F. Woods, Boston; J. M. Hart, W. T. Hotchkiss, Oswego.

A. P. Stearns, Big Rapids; C. W. Woodruff, Elgin; G. Burrows, Buffalo; A. Stevely, Fond du Lac; W. Warden, Bloomington; J. S. Waterman, Sycamore; S. R. Lamb, Green Bay; W. N. McCandish, Omaha; C. G. Lord, New York, are at the Briggs House.

R. Edwards, Normal, Ill.; A. D. Avery and wife, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Gundry, R. W. Oliver, Mineral Point, Wis.; J. N. Gilchrist and son, McGregor, Iowa; E. Allen, Denver, Col.; Thomas L. Sexton, Troy, N. Y., were the prominent arrivals at Anderson's Hotel yesterday.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Sherman yesterday: John. H. Hull, Hudson; J. B. Emery, Indiana; G. G. Moore, New York; F. W. Dicky, Marshall, Mich.; L. T. Wise, St. Louis; B. Beach, New York; F. F. Davis, West Point; S. P. Barnard, Grand Rapids; C. T. Hobart, St. Paul.

Several salary-grabbers have been observed hovering about Devil's Lake, Wis., this hot weather.

Thomas Emerson, late School Superintendent of Newton, Mass., is to become one of the Harpers' literary examiners.

At a masquerade at Saratoga Mr. Cochrane, of South Carolina, wore a costume made entirely of Confederate money—$50,000 worth.

Frederick Douglass has been passing some days in the sea-air near Boston. He is a warm friend of Gen. Butler, and would like to see him Governor of Massachusetts.

Gov. Campbell, the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, of Chicago, and Mr. Hosmer, of Zanesville, Ohio, returned to Cheyenne, last week, from their interview with the Arrapahoes, at the Red Cloud Agency.

Ten Orleans Kings, Princes, Princesses, Dukes, and pretenders were recently complainants in a suit against an unhappy forester and his wife, at Tours, for cutting down a few dry sticks in the forest of their Royal Mightinesses.

Gerry W. Hazelton, salary-grabber, of Wisconsin, passed through LaCrosse night before last, with his family, dogs, and guns, on his way to Minnesota for a hunt among the prairie chickens. He takes his $625 a month, and takes it straight.

It having been given out that Gen. Grant will name Sheridan as his successor in case he does not himself run for the third time, certain pipe-laying Democrats in this section are already maneuvering to pit Sherman against him.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Thomas D. Abbott has satisfactorily explained that he did not wish for Greeley's election, last year (he could not vote for anybody), and has been restored as Postmaster of Laramie City, in the Territories, from which position he was lately removed under a misapprehension.

A letter from Belfast, Ireland, dated July 16, makes special mention of the public addresses of our distinguished fellow-citizen, George H. Stuart, who spoke four times on Sunday, July 13, and twice on the day following. Many were melted to tears.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

Sevellon A. Brown, Chief of the Bureau of Archives and Indexes, State Department, has been appointed Chief Clerk of that Department, vice R. S. Chew, deceased. Mr. Brown was first appointed to a clerkship in the State Department, from New York (where he was born), Dec. 9, 1864.

Mrs. Charles S. Stratton (Madame Gen. Tom Thumb) met with a serious accident Thursday at her home in Middleborough, Mass. By some means she lost her footing and was precipitated a part of the way down stairs. A physician was called, who found injuries to her spine and head. Fears of brain fever are entertained.

Gov. John A. Dix was born in 1798; William Allen, candidate for Governor of Ohio, was born in 1807. Why do the Custom-House organs provoke these contrasts? If a man who has just passed his 66th birthday is too old, then John A. Dix will certainly be too old when, next year, he has passed his 76th birthday. Ah!—*Albany Argus.*

Comingo, our Comingo, of salary-grabbing notoriety, has gone to Colorado with his family to spend a few weeks and a portion of his back salary. May every anticipated pleasure resolve itself into a ghost of his heinous crime, and haunt him until he disgorges his ill-gotten salary and resigns his seat for an honorable man.—*Weston (Mo.) Commercial.*

Jerry Black turns up as the attorney or adviser of Steele, who was a party to the Fort Snelling swindle. Black also defended the Chorpenning claim, and served as attorney for McComb in the efforts made to get him his share of the Credit Mobilier raid. And yet, we understand, it is the same Black who wants to make all members of the Legislature swear, after the session is over, that they have been honest!—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

The many friends of Miss Clara Barton will be pained to hear of her continued illness for the last six or eight months in London. Following the arduous labors and self-sacrificing trials she underwent in the German hospitals, subsequently at Strasbourg, Metz, and Paris, during the Franco-Prussian war and Communism, she has been subjected to severe attacks of neuralgic affection and other nervous disorders, which, like those of Florence Nightingale, result from over-taxation. For several months she was confined to her bed, but for the past two months has been slowly convalescing, though with occasional severe relapses. While but little is known here of the extent of Miss Barton's work in Europe, it has not been unrecognized there, she having been presented with crosses of various orders of Prussia and France.—*Washington Star.*

MARQUETTE.

Proposed Celebration of the Two-Hundredth Anniversary of His Visit to the Site of Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 11, 1873.

The Hon. Joseph Medill:

DEAR SIR: I have read with great interest of the desire of Col. Foster that, on some day in the present month, some demonstration should be made by citizens of Chicago appreciative and commemorative of Marquette,—the day mentioned to be chosen as representing the second centenary period since the stay of the reverend traveler at Chicago.

I have to-day talked the matter over with several prominent citizens. From them I glean these several suggestions, which I take the liberty of presenting to you:

First—To conduct the affair through the people, adroitly interesting the Catholic and Protestant elements in it and in its success, and thus securing co-operation, as far as needed, from the City Government.

Second—To leave it to the management of the Historical Society; or, in the event of this institution being still dormant, to the Academy of Sciences.

Prior to estimating how a thing may be done, it is essential to determine, at least in outline, what is intended to be accomplished. I would jot down the following as a programme of exercises, occurring to me on the spur of the moment:

A procession of city officials, Historical Society, Geographical Society, Academy of Sciences, other societies, and citizens.

Arrived at a point selected;

First—Oration: "Marquette; His Travels in the Northwest, and Sojourn in Chicago."

Second—Reflections deductable from the above. Chicago and surroundings in 1673 to 1873.

Reading of resolution, of City Council, of Historical Society, or of a corporation organized for the purpose, indicative of an intension to bring the remains of Marquette to this place, if practicable, and, in any event, to erect here a monument commemorative of him.

Of course the attendant music, gun-firing, &c., would be properly "placed."

The main difficulty is to get the speakers ready by the last of this month. There are many who might follow the eulogist in reflections, as suggested, and some who might do it with penetration, broad comparison, and most interesting prophetic deduction, and without self-glorification or bombast. I think Robert Collyer could do it, if he would take time enough to enter the subject.

The historical speaker would have a comparatively easy task. The literature, I dare say, is at hand. Marquette's works, containing notice of his stay here, are doubtless in the library of the Jesuit College; if not, they could be got in a few days by telegraph and express. Six days' work would suffice, I should think, to produce the eulogy, etc. Marquette's works are in French. It would be necessary for the compiler to read that language, or to avail himself of some one who could.

Some parties here reminded me of the poor financial condition of the Historical Society. I do not see that the expenditure of much money is demanded.

Be kind enough to consider that this is not written with any selfish calculation or intent. I do it simply as Col. Foster would have done it, because my taste and appreciation suggest the work to me as something eminently fit for us to do.

I shall be willing to assist any one who may undertake the historical writing by collecting data, or in translating such parts of Marquette as the compiler may desire to use. Respectfully,

DR. JOHN BARTLETT, Clark and Division streets.

P. S.—The *Staats-Zeitung*, in an editorial on this subject a few days ago, suggested that any demonstration might be postponed till the fall Exposition. I judge you will agree with me that the postponement and the association with the Exposition are both in bad judgment.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Resignation of the Superintendent of Charities—The County Boilers Defective—The Court-House Plans Again Postponed — Commissioner Singer Exonerated—$2,500 Appropriated to Get Up a Bill to Establish Titles.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Miller in the chair. Present, Messrs. Lonergan, Singer, Harrison, Harris, Jones, Pahlman, Ashton, Clough, Herting, Bogue, Russell, Galloway, Roelle, and Crawford.

MORE ROOM.

A communication was received from the Recorder of Deeds, and referred to the Committee on Public Records, stating that that officer requires more room for office purposes, in order to accommodate his clerks and the public. The light on the east side has been cut off, and there is a large increased expenditure for gas. It would be impossible to index the records since the fire, if more room was not given him.

SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT.

The resignation of Dr. Benjamin C. Miller, Sanitary Superintendent, was received, and, on motion, laid on the table till the September term.

BOGUS CONSTABLES.

The communication from the genuine Constables of Cook County, requesting the aid of the Board in prosecuting the lawless ones in the Criminal Court, and asking that the Hon. James P. Root be assigned for that special duty, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

Mr. Karls, architect of the Insane Asylum, suggested that the Board appoint a special superintendent to look after the work on the additional story to the Insane Asylum, since he could not look after it himself.

DEFECTIVE BOILERS.

The Boiler Inspector reported that the boilers at the Insane Asylum were leaking, there being cracks in the plates over the furnaces, and needed immediate repairs. The boilers at the County Hospital also needed mending.

COURT-HOUSE PLANS.

This subject was taken up, and Mr. Miller withdrew his resolution, leaving the question upon the report of the Committee.

Mr. Ashton said it was a disputed point about which nobody agreed, and he moved to table the subject temporarily.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 9; nays, 6, as follows:

Yeas—Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Herting, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, Russell, and Miller—9.

Nays—Bogue, Clough, Galloway, Harrison, Jones, and Singer—6.

THE NEW JAIL.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Public Buildings, it was ordered that $994 be paid to Frank Silverman on account of carpenter work on the Jail.

The same Committee reported that M. Morris had been appointed superintendent of work on the Jail at $8 per day, and recommended his confirmation.

The minority submitted a report recommending the confirmation of Edward Gleason at $6 per day.

Both reports were tabled—yeas, 9; nays, 6.

Subsequently they were taken from the table, and the majority report was not adopted—yeas, 4; nays, 11.

The minority report was adopted—yeas, 9; nays, 6.

COMMISSIONER SINGER.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Commissioner Singer submitted their exonerating report, which was accepted.

PROVING TITLES.

The resolutions offered at a previous meeting relative to appointing a committee to prepare a bill to be submitted to the Legislature, on the subject of establishing titles, and authorizing the Committee to offer premiums for the three best drafts of bills offered, were taken up.

The resolution was opposed on account of the premium part of it, and was modified by providing that $2,500 be appropriated for the use of the Committee, to be expended in employing counsel or acquiring information, all expense to be reported to the Board.

As thus amended, the matter was adopted, and Messrs. Harrison, Ashton, and Galloway were appointed as the Committee.

PLANKROAD INSPECTORS.

Messrs. E. A. Gage, Daniel Booth, and J. W. Hoffman were elected Inspectors of Plank and Gravel Roads.

After Messrs. Harrison and Ashton had fooled away an hour in a senseless debate on a stupid subject, the Board adjourned till Monday.

"Liberty and Law under Federative Government" is the title of a work by Britton A. Hill, Esq., soon to be published by Messrs. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia. As the author states in the preface, the book is the result of thirty-five years' careful observation of the working of our State and federative governments, and the deficiencies exhibited therein. After an exhaustive review of the history of past legislations, and the shortcomings which led to their overthrow, Mr. Hill enters into a minute criticism of our own political defects, which he finds chiefly to consist in an inadequacy of our governmental construction, the absence of efficient national and State sanitary and educational systems of laws, and in the unchecked growth of money and railway and other monopolies that have grown to be a power in the State, most dangerous to the liberties and the prosperity of the people.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

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DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership hitherto known as McCARTNEY & HAMBLIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOS. A. McCARTNEY, JOHN J. HAMBLIN.

JOHN J. HAMBLIN will continue the business at the old stand, 461 West Madison-st. August 11, 1873.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL

PICNIC AND GAMES

OF THE CHICAGO

CALEDONIAN CLUB

WILL BE HELD AT

CALEDONIA PARK,

Thursday, Aug. 14, 1873.

Over $400 in CASH PRIZES will be Awarded.

The Brothers McLennan, of Glengarry, Canada, and Professor Goldie, of Princeton University, New Jersey, will be present and take part in the Games.

TICKETS, $1.00.

CHILDREN, 50 CENTS.

Trains leave cor. Halsted and Carroll-sts. at 8:30, 10:30, 12:30. Returning, regular passenger, 3:27; and specials at 5:30 and 7:30.

Parties driving out in their own conveyance will be charged 50 cents. Drive out by Milwaukee-av., through Jefferson.

DAVID JOHNSTON, Chief.
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TUESDAY, Aug. 12, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday matinees. ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION of the new COMEDY COMPANY.

SUCCESS! SUCCESS! SUCCESS!

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Monday, Aug. 18, an original dramatization of THE NEW MAGDALEN will be produced, with all the accessories peculiar to this Theatre.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Doors Open at 7:15. Performance commences at 8. Pronounced approval of the new company. Every night and Saturday matinee, Lester Wallack's popular drama,

The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

Mrs. Thomas Barry, W. R. Floyd, J. O'Neil, Milton Rainford, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Stonesall, Miss Young, Mrs. LeGros, Miss Marble in the cast.

Beautiful scenery, mountings, and appointments.

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Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the Standard Irish Comedian, T. GRATTAN RIGGS, in

Shin Fane, or Shamrock Green.

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Magnificent Anatomical Museum,

From New York, of NATURAL SCIENCE and ART, No. 168 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cts. For gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

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HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	† 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	† 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Kansas Passenger	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	‡10:00 p. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	§ 8:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	§ 6:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 6:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 4:40 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Kankakee Passenger	* 4:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:15 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 8:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	* 4:35 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:00 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	* 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:35 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:20 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	5:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	10:10 p. m.	6:30 p. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 5:55 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 25 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	* 9:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:55 p. m.	* 1:35 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	* 4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 9:25 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Passenger	8:00 a. m.	7:20 a. m.
Freight Accommodation	10:20 a. m.	3:20 p. m.

SALVE.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils.

CORNS!

25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 731 Dearborn-st.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

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FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

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Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday..............$2.50
Tri-Weekly........ 6.00 | Weekly.............. 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

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TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison, between Dearborn and State. "Romance of a Poor Young Man."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Shin Fane."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Divorce."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

INSTEAD OF BITTER, USE SWEET QUININE.

TRY THE GREAT CHOLERA REMEDY, DR. Kendrick's Carminative Anodyne. A sure cure for cholera, cholera morbus, chronic diarrhea, dysentery, colic, cholera infantum, etc. Buy a bottle and keep it by you in case of need. For sale by all druggists.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Agents.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, August 12, 1873.

A considerable change in assessments is said to be contemplated by the State Board of Equalization, which meets to-day at Springfield. Last year, the property in the State was assessed at $505,676,311. It will be placed at $1,500,000,000 this year. It is proposed that the value of railroad property will be assessed at $150,000,000, instead of $25,000,000, as last year.

When the time came for the saloon-keepers of Madison, Wis., to carry out their rebellious resolve to sell beer on Sunday, they changed their minds, as the Saloon-Keepers' Union of this city did, after they had solemnly resolved never to shut their saloons on Sunday. Only one beer-seller in Madison violated the law, and the city enjoyed a Sabbath of unusual quiet.

Gen. Butler has put a sticking-plaster on the Hon. George F. Hoar, who drew his back-pay and turned it over to an educational institution in his district. Some people need glory more than they need butcher's meat, said Benjamin F., and *vice versa*. Butler spent his back-pay for butcher's meat, while Hoar spent his for glory. Each one put his back-pay where he thought it would do him the most good.

The Granges of Minnesota, several of which have already appointed delegations to attend independent political conventions, are ordered by their Grand Master to annul this action. He instructs them that the rules of the Grange forbid any political movements by its members, acting as such. As individuals, however, they are free to act as they think proper. This order will not interfere with the success of the Conventions, as the farmers will send delegations appointed by public meetings instead of the Granges.

Those funny old Joey Bagstocks, the Massachusetts Democracy, have determined to stand by the organization, to put up a straight ticket, and to vote for Butler at the Republican primaries, as they did two years ago. Indeed, it is suspected by the anti-Butler Republicans that the Democratic stage-load, or a majority of them, intend to vote for Butler in the election if he gets the nomination. The Irish and the saloon-keepers are said to prefer him to any other candidate.

President Grant has been in consultation with Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, and Mayor Brackett, of Minneapolis, who endeavored to convince him that the conduct of the Manitoban authorities, and the irritation of the people of Minnesota, who threaten to take the matter into their own hands, make it necessary for the Government to intercede sharply and promptly. They got no other answer from the President than that the Secretary of State was his adviser in such matters, and that they might rest assured the rights of American citizens would be protected. The English Minister at Washington and Secretary Fish have had several informal talks about the affair, but it has assumed no diplomatic importance.

Southern farmers are beginning to feel the same grievances and the same need for organization in self-defense as the Western agriculturists. Attention has already been called to the agitation in Georgia, where the introduction of the Grange is widely favored, and the same movement is in progress in Virginia. The farmers of that State believe that there is a tacit but effective combination among the merchants of the State to keep up the prices of their goods, and to subvert this oppressive system they mean to form themselves into Granges. One object to be accomplished by this means will be the ability to purchase what they need at wholesale prices, as is done by the Western Grangers so successfully.

The New York *Tribune's* Grange correspondent, writing from Galesburg, Ill., hazards the following statement:

> So great an interest has THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE taken in the matter that, on at least one occasion, its reporter has attended a farmers' meeting with a Free Trade resolution already prepared, and has urged it upon the Committee on Resolutions.

Which is not true. On one occasion a gentleman who was a regularly-appointed delegate to a farmers' convention, and is himself a farmer, offered such a resolution, and, subsequently, without our solicitation, sent us a report of the Convention. The resolution was adopted, and the report was published. The difference between this state of facts and that which the *Tribune* correspondent has sent abroad will undoubtedly occur to him as being material.

The Chicago produce markets were rather more active yesterday, except in provisions. Mess pork was nominally 5c per brl higher, at $15.80@15.90 cash, and $15.90@15.95 seller September. Lard was inactive and firm, at 7⅞@8c per lb for winter, and 7⅝@7¾c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and firm, at 7⅞@8c for shoulders, 8⅛@8⅜c for short middles, and 10@12c for sweet-pickled hams. Lake freights were active and ½c lower, at 4½c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were dull and ½@1c lower, at 90½@91c per gallon. Flour was active and a shade higher. Wheat was active, and advanced 2c on options, closing at $1.20 cash, $1.17½ seller the month and $1.13 seller September. Corn was in fair demand and steady, closing at 37¾c cash, and 38⅛c seller September. Oats were dull and steady, closing at 27⅛c seller the month, and 26@26⅛c seller September. Rye was in fair demand and steady, at 59c. Barley was quiet and strong, advancing 4c for seller September, which closed at 94c. Hogs were steady, at $4.20@4.85. The cattle and sheep markets were quiet and unchanged.

The County Commissioners yesterday afternoon postponed action on the report of the Joint Committee on the Court-House Plans awarding premiums to Matz, Gay, and Tilley, and in the evening the Common Council recommitted the report to its Committee on Buildings and Grounds, with instructions to report what would be the cost of the three plans they submitted. It is said, however, that this is a mere pretense, the real object being to secure a modification of the report in order to deprive Matz of the first premium and give it to some other architect. It is stated that eight of the fifteen County Commissioners will, for the same reason, at the next meeting, imitate the action of the Council. It seems, from the statements of members of the Joint Committee, and of the Board of Public Works, that a decided majority of them must have voted against Matz's plan and in favor of Tilley's, and this will afford them an opportunity of correcting the clerical error in their report. The German members of both bodies are against this reference; the others, with few exceptions, favor it.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, who now edits the *Canadian Monthly*, has written an article in that magazine, in which he sharply criticises the Canadian Pacific scandal. In the course of his criticism, he comments upon Sir John A. Macdonald in the following bold language: "With the exceptions of the Lord Chancellor Macclesfield, the South Sea Bubble offenders, and Lord Melville, Sir John A. Macdonald is the first, we believe, since 1688, who has brought the stain of corruption on the name of the British Privy Council. In his case, considering what the connections of Sir Hugh Allan were known to be, the dark line of corruption is deepened by a shade of treason." In concluding his article he takes the following general view of the case:

> It is greatly to be lamented that a party-triumph should be in any way mixed up with the claims of the whole nation to justice. If the Conservatives feel tempted, under the influence of party feeling or long personal attachment, to defend what cannot be defended, let them remember that nothing is left to be conserved here but political honor and morality; and that, these gone, public life in Canada will become a gambling-table, from which, in the end, the most profligate adventurer will assuredly sweep the stakes. It is a calamitous affair.

OFFICIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN ENGLAND.

The resignation of Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer of England, and of Mr. Baxter, a Secretary of the Treasury, has been the result of an official transaction of a kind which, once exposed in England, is fatal to the Minister who performs it. Americans who are familiar with the Secor, Chorpenning, Fort Snelling, and Syndicate affairs, in which the several Secretaries of our Cabinet were notoriously involved, and who have read that another Secretary in a former Administration accepted $10,000 from the Pacific Railroad Company, whose affairs were under his charge, will read with surprise the comparatively trifling dereliction which, coming to the knowledge of the public, compelled the British Chancellor of the Exchequer to resign.

The Chancellor, having authority of law to contract for steam mail-service between Zanzibar and the Cape of Good Hope, in Africa, made an agreement with the Union Steamship Company at the rate of £26,000 a year, overlooking the fact that an offer had been made to do the same service by the British India Steam Company for £15,000. The contract was for a number of years, and the amount of the difference, capitalized for the term, reached £88,000. All the papers relating to the contracts were laid before Parliament before any action; the two offers were among the papers, but, so clearly was that for the lesser sum overlooked, that, while the tender itself was presented, no mention was made of it in the official list of papers communicated to Parliament. Mr. Baxter actually signed and certified this list of papers, and yet he had never seen the papers. No corruption is alleged. All that is charged is gross carelessness, through which the Minister hastily awarded a contract to one company at a higher annual rate than was asked for the same service by another company. As soon as this matter became public, a Cabinet meeting was held, and both Mr. Lowe and Mr. Baxter resigned, though to do so caused a reorganization of the whole Cabinet, compelling those of the members who are also members of Parliament to stand for re-election.

The time has been when a like respect for public opinion would have caused the prompt resignation of any member of the American Cabinet who was detected in any official delinquency involving money, especially if the transaction savored of corruption. Unfortunately, a different spirit prevails. The decay in official pride and integrity in this country is rendered more conspicuous by this instance of the high respect for public opinion shown by these two British Ministers.

TAXING RAILROAD PROPERTY.

We have heretofore noticed the discussion going on in the papers of the State upon the proper mode of taxing railroad property, and observed that there is a strong tendency toward the plan of taxing railroads upon a gross valuation of $50,000 per mile. This would give as the taxable value of the railroads in this State about $325,000,000, instead of about $20,000,000, as at present. We have suggested that such a proceeding would defeat itself; that taxation must be uniform as to the property upon which it is assessed, and that railroad property cannot be assessed save by that uniform rule prescribed by law for the valuation of all property for taxable purposes.

We have suggested that there might be some equitable rule adopted by the State for the taxation of railroad corporations which would obviate the present uncertain, irregular, and complicated system. In a recent case, appealed from Pennsylvania, the Supreme Court of the United States held that it was lawful for the State of Pennsylvania to impose a tax of three-fourths of 1 per cent upon the gross receipts of railroad and other transportation companies. While the Court affirmed its previous decisions, that no State can levy a tax upon freight transported from State to State, it held that the tax on gross receipts was not a tax upon freights any more than a tax upon the real estate and other property of the companies. The Court established two points upon the subject of State taxation of corporations, which are not only important but suggestive:

1. A State may tax the franchises of its carrying companies, and the tax may be proportioned either to the value of the franchises granted or to the extent of their exercise.

2. The gross receipts of a company may be taken as a measure of the value of its franchises, or of their enjoyment, and a tax may be laid thereon.

According to this, the State of Illinois may tax all the railroad corporations in this State upon their franchises, and may use the sum of the gross receipts of the company as a valuation of these franchises. If the State have the power to thus tax the franchises, separately from and in addition to taxation on the real estate and other tangible property of the companies, then municipal authorities may levy taxes for local purposes on the same franchises. There is, however, no difficulty whatever in the way of an amicable arrangement between the State and railway corporations for the payment into the State Treasury of a fixed percentage of the gross receipts of all these companies, in lieu of all general taxation, State and municipal; nor would there be the least difficulty in providing for the equitable apportionment of this tax among the several counties, according to their respective interest therein. Such an arrangement would be the best possible arrangement for the State, because it would have a constantly-increasing source of revenue; it would be beyond all question the fairest mode of ascertaining the value of franchises and of the railroad property. There would be no variations as now in local assessment; there would be no costs nor expenses, nor delays in collecting the tax, nor could it be defeated by the misconduct of local officers in levying or collecting. To the railroads it would be a direct relief from the complaints and harassing pursuit of a swarm of local tax-officers in every county, town, and city. Instead of having to pay taxes first to the State, and then to each town, county, and city on its line, a railroad company would have but one tax bill to pay each year. It is possible that the railroads would pay considerably more tax than they now pay; but when the blackmail, the extortions, and the cost of litigation growing out of controversies with the legion of tax-officers are added to the taxes now paid, the railroads would find that it is cheaper to pay directly into the State Treasury a full tax on a fair and honest valuation than to be forever pettifogging and equivocating with the public. The franchises and property of railways are valuable; they are special privileges, and those holding and enjoying them ought to be willing to contribute liberally to the support of the Government. Railroads can do no act more just in itself, nor one better calculated to conciliate the public, than by a frank offer to pay to the State and the local Governments a fair rate of taxation.

THE SORROWS OF ANN ELIZA.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* recently interviewed Brigham Young, and also Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, who has recently brought suit for divorce, and from his narrative we are at last enabled to get a comparatively clear view of the situation, and to realize the length and breadth of this first outbreak in Mr. Young's household, and the extent to which Ann Eliza has been damnified by her unfortunate marriage. The correspondent found Mr. Young in his private room in the Lion House,—a room richly furnished, the floor covered with soft carpets and hung with fine paintings, while the rich tables were strewn with elegant ormolu ornaments. And yet he was not happy. The correspondent at once entered upon his business, and inquired if the divorce papers were served upon him. He replied in the affirmative. He had read them through, but they were of no account. It was only another attempt at blackmail. The men who were running the suit wanted to get some of the Mormon money, but they would not succeed. Ann Eliza was always treated as a wife should be treated. No stipulations were made. She had no cause for complaint. She had had bad advisers, and had taken a wrong step. With regard to the legal aspects of the case, the Prophet was certain it was a put-up job, and the complaint was made in a United States Court, which had no jurisdiction. The Territorial law conferred the power to try such suits as these upon the Probate Court alone, and Territorial laws are binding within a prescribed limit until Congress annuls them. As it was a put-up job, however, the Prophet had no doubt the case would be entertained in the United States Court, and then he should feel it to be his duty to charge Ann Eliza with adultery, of which he had abundant and plain proofs. The above is the substance of the Prophet's statement, so far as the divorce suit is concerned. The conversation did not close, however, until he had freed his mind upon the subject of the Territorial office-holders, whom he denounced in bitter terms as rogues and scoundrels, who had demoralized the whole Territory, filled their pockets with plunder, packed grand juries, and were, in general, "a set of God-forsaken rascals," which is probably not far from the truth.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Young next told her story, which differs very essentially from that of the Prophet. Mrs. Young is a woman of 25, who was once handsome, but whose beauty has been shattered by mental and physical suffering. She was born at Nauvoo, of Mormon parents, and her first marriage was an unhappy one. She married Brigham Young partly because she was afraid to refuse and partly to help her brother, who had had a contract with Young to put up some telegraph poles, and had been unable to collect the money. She and her parents lived at Little Cottonwood, and one day Brigham was down there attending a meeting. After the meeting, he asked her if he might walk home with her, and she answered, as many a maiden has before: "I have no objection." On the way he asked her whether she ever thought of marrying again; to which she replied that she had had two or three offers, and refused them, just as gentle maidens often cautiously guard themselves when they find themselves approaching delicate ground. The next day Brigham came to dinner, and after dinner he took her father aside and proposed to marry her. This gay deceiver, with sixteen wives already, professed that he had always loved Ann Eliza, and, as an inducement, he promised to give her a house and lot and good support, with $1,000 a year for pocket-money. Ann Eliza's father jumped at the bait, and shortly after Ann Eliza did the same, and found herself hooked. It is probable that she then commenced to look down upon the other girls and to give herself airs, but they were of short duration. She soon found out that her husband was both false and fickle, and that there were sixteen other she's to receive his favors before her. She never saw the house and lot, nor the good support, nor the thousand a year. Whenever he saw her he used very insulting and vulgar language to her. He never took her to the theatre. He never ate with her. He never allowed her to go to the stores and run up a bill. She was obliged to witness his affection for his favorites and not open her mouth. He no longer walked home from meeting with her. In a word, she appeared in the catalogue as No. 17, and that was all. There was a skeleton in her closet, and in fifteen other closets also, and that skeleton was Amelia, the favorite wife. He showed attentions to Amelia. He took Amelia to the theatre to see the Gentile actors. He allowed Amelia to run up bills in Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Establishment. Amelia prepared his breakfasts for him, and Amelia got a new gown or a set of jewelry whenever she wanted it. In fact, Amelia did what she pleased, and the reason was that Amelia had a will and a way of her own, and was a virago who had mysterious ways of convincing Brigham that he had better humor her, if he had any regard for his health, and who, by the same processes, also persuaded the other wives to sing very small, and stay at home, and not bother the old gentleman. Whenever it happened, as it sometimes did, on rare occasions, that Brigham refused her any little favor, then she commenced a systematic breakage of dishes and furniture, which she industriously kept up until the old gentleman was willing to come down. In a word, Amelia monopolized him, and thus made it very monotonous and uninteresting for the rest, especially for Ann Eliza, who not only had to make way for Amelia, but also for the other fifteen.

In view of all this, it is not surprising that Ann Eliza should feel badly. One may well ask, Of what use Brigham is to Ann Eliza as a husband? A husband is supposed to provide his wife with a home, to support her, to buy her bonnets, and gowns, and rings, and pins, to furnish her with pocket-money, to take her to the theatre, to sit at the head of the family pew, and to love and cherish her and take a paternal interest in the children, &c., &c. But, as far as any of these privileges are concerned, Ann Eliza might as well have a husband living in Kamschatka.

It is a hard case. Ann Eliza is a disappointed, miserable woman, no doubt, and this old reprobate of 73 winters, who stands in the nominal relation of husband to her, ought to be compelled at least to make good his promise with which he enticed her when they walked home from meeting together at the Little Cottonwood. We do not see, however, that the courts can afford her any relief in the premises, as she herself has violated the laws of the land in marrying and cohabiting with Brigham Young. Her surest remedy is to follow the example of Amelia and break things. If Amelia can have her own way by presenting Brigham with broken crockery, Ann Eliza can also do the same. We can see no other way out of her troubles, especially as whatever Ann Eliza may testify Brigham can produce a cloud of witnesses who will swear to the contrary, and, in addition, convict her of all the crimes in the calendar.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND LAND-GRANTS.

Congress has given away about 190,000,000 acres of the public domain in the way of subsidizing railroad, canal, and other corporations, and less than 150,000,000 acres for all purposes of education. This comparison naturally suggests the justice of making future land-grants, if there are to be any, to the cause of education, especially as the last census shows that twenty out of every 100 persons in the country over the age of 10 years can neither read nor write. But if there are to be Congressional land-grants for educational purposes, the people have an interest in seeing that they shall not be as recklessly misapplied and as grossly misused as they have been in subsidizing private corporations under the pretense of contributing to the public good. A measure was introduced into the last Congress, which came very near passing, that proposed to give all the residue of the public lands, now valued at about $90,000,000, to the Agricultural Colleges in the various States. The lands were to be sold and one-half the proceeds given to the Trustees of the Agricultural Colleges outright. The other half was to be invested in United States bonds for the benefit of the Colleges. If the proceeds from the sale amounted to only $74,000,000, the Trustees of every Agricultural College would have the handling of $1,000,000, and every College would be in the annual receipt of $50,000 income from the interest on United States bonds over and above this. As a matter of course, a project of this kind enlisted an enterprising lobby, composed mainly of the Presidents, Trustees, and Professors of the various Agricultural Colleges, who nearly succeeded in securing the passage of the bill. A timely protest from some of the more prominent educators of the country, and the popular sentiment against the wholesale distribution of the public lands, caused the whole scheme to be laid over at the very close of the session.

It is not at all improbable, however, that this or some other similar scheme to obtain the grant of all the public lands for the benefit of Agricultural Colleges will be brought before the next Congress. It was this prospect, no doubt, that induced President McCosh, of Princeton College, to present the subject to the National Educational Association at its recent session in Elmira, N. Y. The injustice of the scheme was painfully illustrated in his address. He evidently believes, as a good many other people do, that the Agricultural Colleges do not accomplish the results which were promised. He has found that, in Scotland, where farming has reached a high state of excellence, agriculture is promoted by associations, lectures, and periodical publications, but not by colleges. There are only six agricultural institutions in Germany, and President McCosh testifies from personal inspection that some of them are very feeble institutions. The fact is that the Agricultural Colleges of this country, which have had such generous contributions from National and State Governments and private sources, have as yet done nothing to justify their claim to further aid. Cornell University only graduated two agricultural students; some of the institutions have had no agricultural graduates. Under the Congressional act of 1862, 30,000 acres of land were granted for every Senator and Representative in Congress, or 9,600,000 acres in all. From the States that have already appropriated their share, and devoted the proceeds, along with important contributions received from other sources, to Agricultural Colleges, Prof. Atherton estimates that eighteen of these new institutions have an aggregate fund, excluding Cornell College, of $8,272,282. While nothing has yet been accomplished which entitles them to further aid in discrimination against all other educational institutions, there have been some cases where the money has been actually misappropriated. The proposition, therefore, to divide all the public lands among this class of schools, before they have shown any return for what has already been given them, is simply preposterous. Cornell University is in no sense an Agricultural College. It is a University. Yet it has received $900,000 from former allotments of the public domain, simply because it was established under the conditions prescribed by Congress. Admitting that it has great excellence, why, asks President McCosh, should it receive half a million or a million more, while Amherst, and Harvard, and Princeton receive nothing? He makes the point that, while the Government pampers one institution in the State, it is doing all that lies in its power to weaken the others. Moreover, it is not likely that another institution like Cornell will grow up under all the $90,000,000 which it is proposed to give to Agricultural Colleges. It is more likely that a large share of this money would be squandered and stolen.

While President McCosh protests against the discriminating endowment of Agricultural Colleges on the score of injustice and inequality, he does not ask for a distribution of the lands among the Colleges and Universities generally. He thinks that the funds can be used to better advantage. For the Northern, the Middle, and the Western States, he suggests that the money should be used to endow upper schools, where they are needed, by districts, or by a combination of two or more districts, on condition that each district shall raise an amount of money equal to the allotment of the public funds. One of the advantages of this plan would be to encourage private contributions for educational purposes. The special advantage would be the provision of a middle class of schools, of a polytechnic character, higher than the elementary or common schools now well established and sustained, and less exacting than the Colleges and Universities. These schools should include instruction in every useful branch of study suited to young men and women under 18 years of age, and should be open to all children, rich and poor, who have passed the elementary grades of instruction. President McCosh believes that the Colleges would be indirectly benefited by these schools, which would furnish ample preparation for those who desire to take a University course. The cause of education would be still more largely benefited, as they would furnish the opportunities for a thorough literary and scientific schooling to those who do not possess the means to go to Colleges. For the Southern States he proposes a different application of their share of the money, as better suited to their wants. Outside the large cities in the South, the facilities even for elementary education are very meagre. President McCosh proposes that one-half of their share of the money shall go toward aiding the establishment of common schools, and the other half be devoted, as in the North, to the higher schools. The plan which President McCosh proposes will devote the public land-grants for educational purposes to the highest and the lowest branches. No intelligent man can fail to recognize its superiority over the Agricultural College system. The best way, however, to dispose of the public lands is to give them to actual settlers under the Homestead law.

CONSUMPTION OF FOOD SINCE 1840.

In 1840, according to the census, we produced 84,823,272 bushels of wheat, and 615,525,302 bushels of all cereals. Treasury reports show that we imported 593 bushels of wheat and 2,046 bushels of all cereals, and exported 1,720,860 bushels of wheat, 1,897,501 barrels of flour, and 13,199,049 bushels of all cereals. There remained and were consumed 73,614,307 bushels of wheat, or 4 31-100 bushels *per capita*, and 602,328,329 bushels of all cereals, or 35 21-100 bushels *per capita*. From similar data, it appears that in 1850 we consumed of wheat 91,201,311 bushels, or 3.93 *per capita*, and of all cereals, 853,358,475 bushels, or 36.8 bushels *per capita*. Again, in 1860, we consumed 155,891,091 bushels of wheat, or 4 95-100 *per capita*, and of all cereals, 1,216,171,091, or 38 68-100 bushels *per capita*.

Thus it appears that there was a large increase in the consumption of wheat and cereals during the two decades preceding the War. During the last especially—the decade of unbroken low duties—this increase was over one bushel of wheat to each inhabitant, and nearly two bushels of all cereals. So large a part of the consumption of cereals other than wheat is in the making of animal food that, in the absence of data as to the number of animals so consumed, it is fair to infer that the entire consumption of food from our own farms and cattle-yards was at each period proportioned to the quantity of cereals consumed. The increase during the two decades from 1840 to 1860, and especially during the last, corresponds with the remarkable improvement which we know occurred in the condition of the laboring classes in this country during that time.

In 1870, the quantity of wheat produced was 235,884,700 bushels, of which 181,473,015 were consumed, or only 4.60 bushels *per capita*. Again, in 1871, only 4.74 bushels *per capita* were consumed. In these years the quantity was less than it had been in 1860. As it is possible, however, that a surplus may have remained from the enormous crop of 1869—of which, separately considered, the apparent consumption was 6.05 bushels *per capita*—it will be more fair to take the average of the three years as the consumption of each, namely, 5.13 bushels *per capita*. But this shows an increase of only 18-100 of a bushel since 1860,—a result not very satisfactory when compared with the gain of more than one bushel during the preceding decade of unprotected labor. It may, however, be presumed that the use of some other grain in place of wheat had increased, or that animal food had been substituted for vegetable. But it does not so appear. On the contrary, the entire consumption of all cereals was 1,380,811,532 bushels in 1869, 1,564,321,859 bushels in 1870, and 1,461,231,395 bushels in 1871, and the average *per capita* for the three years was only 36.79 bushels *per capita*,—less, by nearly two bushels to each person, than it was in 1860. Neither can it be supposed that potatoes were substituted, for of that vegetable we consumed 4.8 bushels in 1860, and only 3.4 bushels *per capita* for the three years 1869-71. Of cereals and potatoes we consumed in 1860 43½ bushels to each person, and in 1869-71 only 40 1-5 bushels. It may be added that the consumption of butter decreased from 14½ lbs to 13⅓ lbs *per capita* during the same period. Whereas the consumption of food increased 2½ bushels to each person from 1850 to 1860, under a system of taxation designed to aid labor only by removing its burdens, it decreased about 3⅓ bushels to each person from 1860 to 1870, under a system called protective. The conclusion seems unavoidable that the condition of the laboring class, which sustains the great majority of consumers, has not been improved, but, on the contrary, has so deteriorated during the last decade that, for the first time in the history of this young, fertile, and prosperous country, the consumption of food has actually been reduced.

Yet one class of laborers, and that a large one, has been emancipated from slavery during this period. Four millions of consumers, formerly supplied by masters whose profits depended upon economy in the subsistence of their labor, have been set to care for themselves without habits of economy, or experience in the use of it. The wages now earned by them would supply far more than their former consumption, and it is the universal testimony that they are not yet thrifty, as a class, but wasteful, and prone to indulge their desires and appetites, as would be natural to a people so long enslaved and so recently enfranchised.

Another fact renders this reduction of consumption still more strange. The aggregate wealth of the country has greatly increased,—so greatly that, even when the fictitious overstatement resulting from a fictitious currency is reduced to gold values, there remains for every man, woman, and child in the country $590 in gold against $451 in 1860 (slaves not counted as property). If this increased wealth had been equally distributed, an enormous increase of consumption must have resulted. Even if it had been distributed in the same proportion as the wealth of the country in 1860, it is plain that the consumption of food must have generally advanced in consequence of the greater ability of the great majority of consumers for satisfying their desires. That the consumption of food has not increased, even though four millions of former slaves have been liberated, and seven thousand millions added to the wealth of the country, only proves that since 1860 we have been piling up wealth for the few, without improving the condition of the many. It proves that the great majority of consumers have been growing poorer, less able to satisfy even the simplest wants. Nor will it escape notice that this has occurred in a country blessed with cheap land, cheap food, and for institutions which stimulate enterprise and industry to the utmost. Surely, every candid observer will admit, the distribution of wealth must have been affected by some artificial influence in a most remarkable manner, if, notwithstanding the wealth of the wealthy has so vastly increased, and four millions of persons have also been liberated from servitude, the quantity of food consumed *per capita* has decreased.

The notorious "Father Ignatius" has got himself into trouble in England. Some weeks ago, he fell in with a boy about 17 years of age, the son of a London merchant named Todd, who had got an idea in his head that he should like to be a monk. "Father Ignatius" helped the boy to run away from home, and took him to his monastery in Wales. The boy then wrote to his father telling him what he had done, whereupon the father sought to obtain an interview with his son, but was prevented by "Father Ignatius." The father then bought £100 in consols and invested them in his son's name in the Court of Chancery, thus making his son the ward of the Court, and then prayed the Court to look after the interests of its ward, which it proceeded to do in a very summary manner. The Vice-Chancellor issued an order directing "Father Ignatius" to produce the boy, which he avoided for several days. The Court at last sent officers to the monastery, who took both "Father Ignatius" and the boy into court, where the boy was given to his father. The Court then administered a severe reproof to the pseudo monk, closing it with the information that if this offense was ever repeated, in the case of the boy Todd or any other boy, "Father Ignatius" would find himself in one of the prisons of the Court. "Father Ignatius," whose real name is Mr. Lyne, was, it will be remembered, a deacon of the English Church, who set himself up in the monastic business, and was thereupon cast off by his own Church and has never been recognized by any other. He is at present running two convents,—one of women near London and the other of men in Wales,—without any authority from any source.

The August shower of meteors was not a brilliant success, as seen from Chicago; principally for want of a clear sky. But a goodly number must have been visible from the suburban towns, as fully twenty were seen in the space of one hour on Sunday evening from amid the smoke of the city. As usual with the August meteors, they radiated from a point in the constellation Perseus, not far from the wonderful variable star called Algol, or the demon star.

There was, however, a noteworthy exception to the general rule. A little past 10 o'clock, an unusually bright meteor passed slowly through the constellation Ophiucus, dying out very nearly in the direction of Unukulhay. It left a brilliant light in its trail, which was visible for several seconds. The meteor was passing toward the sun, in a prolonged elliptic orbit, and skimmed through our atmosphere without falling to the earth. A rough calculation made at the time led to the conclusion that the earth's attraction deflected the meteor from its original path so much as to cause it to proceed in nearly a right line towards the sun, instead of pursuing an orbit around him. The probability is, therefore, that our earth has virtually destroyed the identity of the meteor, though unable to appropriate its matter to herself; and that the hitherto wanderer will, a few days hence, fall into the central body of our system, generating heat by the concussion, which will in some means compensate for the gradual waste of sun energy in lighting and warming the bodies that circle around him.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Maine Democratic Convention is to be held in Portland, to-day. The People's State Convention will be held at Bangor, Thursday.

—There is a rumor in Boston that the old-time Abolition agitator, Francis W. Bird, the last year's Greeley candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, will now seek reaffiliation with the Republican party for the purpose of aiding Ben Butler; not, it is said, that he loves Ben, but that he dislikes all such as Dawes, and the Hoars, and the weak-backed salary-grabbers generally, who have made it impossible that Butler can be killed off, this year, without glory and aggrandizement to themselves. In this connection we quote from the Boston *Globe*:

> Some time ago, the Springfield *Republican* prophesied that a large portion of the strength of the Democratic party of Massachusetts would be thrown in favor of Butler. The Boston *Post*, which "ought to know," retorted to the effect that the influence of the Democrats would no sooner be given for Butler than would that of the *Republican* itself. Still, the Springfield paper insists that "if" certain things take place, the *Post* will be in a way to add to its stock of political information before election day.

—The Boston papers have been ominously silent since Butler's broadside. The New Haven (Conn.) *Palladium*, however, says:

> It is a very lively document, and, whatever may be the opinion of his action in the matter, he certainly has succeeded in making it very hot for a number of his colleagues in Massachusetts who are now opposing him, and to whom he pays his respects in his best manner. Nor will, we think, the religious press of Boston find it very comfortable reading, for he succeeds in showing by sworn testimony that it is not above selling its influence in return for subscriptions to Sunday-school funds. We observe, by the way, that the Boston press makes no attempt to answer his arguments. Perhaps this is quite as well.

—The Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Eagle*, commenting on Butler's set-to [illegible], says:

> There was a time when we preferred an out-and-out offender to a sneaking one, like George F. Hoar. But Butler has thrown a new light on the element of square rascality, and we "rather guess" (a good Lowell phrase) that we prefer a man who does a little homage to virtue by being a hypocrite to a man who knows he is a "roaring blackguard" and is mighty proud of it.

—The Clinton (Iowa) *Herald*, which is also Postmaster, indignantly spurns the idea that Grant will continue to keep the Presidential office interminably, and says:

> Should the time ever come for Gen. Grant to speak emphatically on the point, it will be found that he will spurn the idea. . . . Journals affect to treat the matter seriously, evidently for the purpose of making capital against the Republican party by creating the impression that it is an organization willing to foster despotic notions.

—Col. Robert Tyler, son of the former President, and editor of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, puts this prediction in type: "In less than four years the probabilities are that Ulysses S. Grant will walk to the scaffold or mount a throne."

—The Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph*, edited by President Grant's District-Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, shows pluck in being the very first paper in this region to come out and defend the President's action in regard to the back-pay, front-pay, and increased pay of Government officials.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—While conventions of all parties in the Northern States have almost uniformly denounced the salary-grab, the carpet-bag States have with equal uniformity apologized for and endorsed the swindle. This is not surprising. The characters received into Congress as representatives from that section, are the mere scum and refuse of society, to whom an honest act would be held a matter of profound astonishment. The wonder with them is not that their associates took so much, but that they were content with less than the entire contents of the Treasury, when they had nothing to do but to say "aye" to get it.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—Congressman Platt, whose autograph on the yellow wrappers of political documents has blockaded every newspaper office in the country down to the death of the franking privilege, came to the surface in the Virginia Republican Convention the other day, where he appeared as an humble follower of Ben Butler and Matt Carpenter in defense of the salary-grab. Mr. Platt, we now know, is a Vermonter by birth, but he emigrated to Petersburgh, Va., got into Congress, served his constituency by acting as Frankmaster-General to the Washington politicians. He drew his back-pay, however, and it was this that brought him to the front in the recent Convention. He simply wished to remark that he "voted six times for the steal, and then took the money of course." Under the same circumstances he would do so again. Ingenuous, exalted Platt!—*Cleveland Leader.*

—Both political parties have substantially read out the back-salary Congressmen. Through this means the Democracy of Ohio will lose the stump services, this year, of Lewis D. Campbell, Cumberland Gap Morgan, Philadelph Van Trump, Frank McKinney, Charles N. Lamison, and Ozro J. Dodds.—*Dayton (O.) Journal.*

Well, these citizens can go fishing this campaign with Aaron F. Perry, Job E. Stevenson, John A. Smith, Samuel Shellabarger, John Beatty, R. D. Peck, W. P. Sprague, J. F. Wilson, John A. Bingham, and Jacob A. Ambler, all Republican members of Congress from Ohio, who pocketed the "grab."—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

—The salary of Stephen A. Hurlbut, Congressman-elect from this district, from the 4th of March up to the 4th of August, under the new Salary bill, was $3,125. Although he has not yet entered upon the discharge of his duties, his money is paid him every month at the rate of $625 per month. Is there another man in the district who makes as much by constant labor?—*Aurora (Ill.) Herald.*

—The Belleville *Democrat* publishes a long editorial denouncing Congressmen who are taking forward pay. Quite right; but will the *Democrat* be so kind as to inform us whether the Hon. Wm. R. Morrison draws his $625 a month regularly; and if so, whether he will refund it in case the law is repealed?—*Belleville (Ill.) Advocate.*

—It is a big blot upon the history of the time, this whole Congressional salary business is, and the worst of it is that it don't end with Congress. Successful grand larceny provokes numberless attempts at petty larceny, and up and down the land, in hundreds of counties, thievish officials will levy their wrongful contributions upon the public treasury, and, when called to account, will set up the defense that greater knavery than theirs has been practiced and been unpunished. Catch the big rascals, they will say. Leave us alone until a President and Congress have been punished. Nothing is plainer than that ten times the amount of stealing involved in this Congressional salary bill will be done, in minor official positions and because of it, if something is not done to show that such gigantic fraud cannot be perpetrated with perfect impunity.—*Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette.*

—Men who hitherto have been operating with the different political organizations, engaging with all the earnestness and bitterness engendered by party differences, have buried the hatchet, and are ready and willing to denounce wrong-doing and wrong-doers wherever found. This, I take it, is ominous of good. . . . It is a law of nature that the stream cannot be purer nor rise higher than its fountain; then we Patrons are charged with the momentous work of purifying the fountain—even the people themselves—until they may be made to see that the man who legislates the people's money into his own pocket, or betrays public trust in any way whatsoever, is a worse criminal than he who steals a horse or robs a bank.—*A Kansas Patron.*

—Experience demonstrates daily the fact that misfortunes befall the country when incompetent men are elected to office. Our own country at the present time gives unmistakable proof of this great fact, and all over the nation the people are suffering from either the dishonesty or the incapacity of public officers, and in many instances from both. . . . We must have reform. The country cannot stand this ceaseless drain upon its resources. There must be some kind of correspondence between the income and the expenditures of the country, or bankruptcy will ensue. Retrenchment in personal and public expenditures must be the watchword.—*Oskaloosa (Kan.) Independent.*

—The fact is, this movement of the farmers started without the aid of any politician or newspaper, but, as the grass springs up all over the land in the spring of the year, so this farmers' movement was the spontaneous outgrowth of existing conditions, springing into existence in all parts of the West, as naturally and necessarily as the growth of vegetation in spring time. Wherever the same causes exist, there, from the necessities of the people, has arisen this farmers' movement, and there, without leadership or permanent organization, it is struggling against the power of aggregated capital combined with the evil influences of party rings and political demagogues.—*Aurora (Ill.) Herald.*

—The reform movement goes bravely on; and the disinclination of the farmers, and those who sympathize with them in the war against monopolies, to be drawn into or indorse any party, or to be ridden by any set of politicians, argues well for the future. . . . Now the Eastern press wakes up, rubs its eyes, and begins to comprehend the situation.—*Earlville (Ill.) Transcript.*

—The people's cause in this county is steadily increasing in numbers. It has not grown like a hot-house plant, but rather it is the result of deep convictions that the time has come when something to break up old party ties must be done. It is not a Democratic move, or a Republican move, but of all who will take part. No one is excluded on account of former political belief; neither does it matter what calling he follows, provided it is an honest one.—*Aledo (Ill.) Banner.*

—Let not Eastern Democrats deceive themselves. Their party in the West has "gone up." . . . This dissolution of the old organization delivers Western Democrats from the hateful thraldom of Randall and his Pennsylvania high-tariff yoke, and leaves the field free to the occupancy of a party which shall be "anti-monopoly" from Cape Cod to the Golden Gates, and from the Lakes to the Gulf.—*Muscatine (Iowa) Tribune.*

—The old Republican party has become so corrupt from long continuance in power that reform within its fold is among the impossibilities. At every convention it has held in the last two or three years, it has resolved and re-resolved in favor of reform, of official purity, etc., etc., and has as often gone back to its filth, systematically violating every pledge and promise.—*Port Jervis (N. Y.) Tri-States Union.*

—The people are looking now for other [than by either the Democratic or Republican parties] to preserve what is left them of their rights and liberties, and to get back, if possible, those rights which the Government has arbitrarily seized and conferred upon monopolies. This is not a new departure, but merely the taking of new means to preserve, between the people and the Government their constitutional relations, and to get better security than the Constitution gives the people, that the rights of freemen to their Government shall not be arbitrarily broken by the exercise of power not vested in the Government, and that rights which belong to the people at large shall not be given away and conferred on corporations. This is what we understand by the political movement taking place all over this country. It needs system and order in its management and [illegible] to be entirely successful.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Telegraph.*

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s that brought him to the front in the
Convention. He simply wished to re-
that he "voted six times for the steal, and
took the money of course." Under the
rcumstances he would do so again. In-
, exalted Platt.—*Cleveland Leader.*
e political tactics have substantially
ut the back-salary Congressman. Through
ssma the Democracy of Ohio will lose the
services, this year, of Lewis D. Camp-
Cumberland Gap Morgan, Philadelphia Van
p, Frank McKinney, Charles N. Lamison,
ero J. Dodds.—*Dayton (O.) Journal.*
ll, these citizens can go fishing this sum-
with Aaron V. Brady, Job E. Stevenson,
A. Smith, Samuel Shellabarger, John Sher-
. D. Peck, W. P. Sprague, J. F. Wilson,
A. Bingham, and Jacob A. Ambler, all Re-
an members of Congress from Ohio, who
ead the "grab."—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*
he salary of Stephen A. Hurlbut, Congress-
lect from this district, from the 4th of
p to the 4th of August, under the net-
bill, was $8,125. It is enough to bear not a
nd upon the discharge of his duties, the
y is paid him every month at the rate o
per month. Is there another man in the
h who makes as much by constant labor i
ors (Ill.) *Herald.*
a Belleville *Democrat* publishes a long edi-
denouncing Congressmen who are taking
and pocketing it, but will not vote for
. We would be glad to inform whether the Hon.
. Morrison draws his $625 a month regu-
and if so, whether he will refund it in case
is repealed?—*Belleville (Ill.) Advocate.*
is a big blot upon the history of the time,
ools Congressional salary business is, and
rst of it is that it don't end with Congress.
y of grab-fever provokes numberless
ts of petty larceny, and down clerks
n hundreds of counties, thievish officials
y their wrongful contributions upon the
treasury, and, when called to account, will
the defense that greater knavery than
has been practiced and been unpunished.
the big rascals, they will say. Leave us
until Presidents and Congress have been
ed. Nothing is plainer than that the time
ount of stealing involved in this Congres-
salary bill will be done, in minor official
s and because of it, if something is not
show that such gigantic fraud cannot be
ised with perfect impunity.—*Terre Haute*
Gazette.
n who hitherto have been operating with
rent political organizations, engaging
the earnestness and bitterness engen-
by party differences, have buried the
, and are ready and willing to denounce
doing and wrong-doers wherever found.
take it, is ominous of good. It is
f nature that the stream cannot be purer
higher than its fountain; then we Pa-
are charged with the momentous work of
the fountain-heads—the people's money into his
ocket, or betrays public trust in any way
ever, is a worse criminal than he who
a horse or robs a bank.—*A Kansas Paivon.*
perience demonstrates daily the fact that
unes befall the country when incompe-
an are elected to office. Our own country
present time gives unmistakable proof of
ast fact, and all over the nation the peo-
suffering from either the dishonesty or
apacity of public officers, and in many in-
from both. . . . We must have reform.
untry cannot stand this ceaseless drain
resources. There must be some kind of
ocation between the income and the ex-
res of the country, or bankruptcy will
Retrenchment in personal and public ex-
res must be the watchword.—*Oskaloosa*
Independent.
fact is, this movement of the farmers
without the aid of any politician or news-
but, as the grass springs up all over the
the spring of the year, so this farmers'
ent was the spontaneous outgrowth of
conditions, springing into existence in
of the West, as naturally and necessa-
the growth of vegetation in spring time
er the same causes exist, there, from the
ion of the people, has arisen this farmers'
nt, and there, without leadership or per-
organization, it is struggling against the
aggregated capital combined with the
nces of party rings and political dicta-
—*Aurora (Ill.) Herald.*
reform movement goes bravely on; and
ination of the farmers, and those who
the with them in the war against monop-
be driven into or induced to enter any party, or
den by any set of politicians, argues well
future. . . . Now the Eastern
kes up, rubs its eyes, and begins to
nd the situation.—*Kaniville (Ill.)*
ge.
people's cause in this county is steadily
ng in numbers. It has not grown like a
e plant, but rather it is the result of
nvictions that the time has come when
ng to break up old party ties must be
is not a Democratic move, or a Republi-
ve, but of all who will take part. No
luded on account of former political
either does it matter what calling he
provided it is an honest one.—*Aledo*
ner.
hat Eastern Democrats deceive them-
Their party in the West has "gone up."
this dissolution of the old organization
Western Democrats hate
of Randall and his Pennsylvania high-
, and leaves the field free to the occa-
a party which shall be "anti-monopoly."
God to the Golden Gates, and from
s to the Gulf.—*Muscatine (Iowa) Tri-*

old Republican party has become so cor-
long continuance in power that reform
ld is among the impossibilities. A
precedent it has held in the last two or
, it has resolved and re-resolved in favor
form, of official purity, etc., etc., and
come back to its filth, systematically w
ery pledge and promise.—*Port Jervis*
ri-States Union.
people are looking now for other names
either the Democratic or Republican
e reserve what is left them of their
l Bordist, and to get back, if possible,
hip which the Government has so
ined and conferred upon monopolies.
ed a new departure, but merely the
new means to preserve between the
and the Government their constitutional
and so get better security than the
on gives the people, that the relations
en their Government shall not be
broken by the exercise of power not
the Government, and that rights which
the people at large shall not be taken
ferred on corporations. This is
ed by the political movement
ll over this country. It needs but
order in the management and such
is unfailingly successful.—*Dubuque (Iowa)*

COMMON COUNCIL.

Ex-Alderman Bateham Nominated for Fire-Marshal.

The Report on the Plans Sent Back to the Committee.

An Ordinance to Mitigate the Steam-Whistle Nuisance.

The Council held a regular meeting yesterday evening, Ald. Woodman in the chair. Present, Aldermen Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Cooy, Matson, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Clark, Sweet, Kehoe, Hoyt, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Doyle, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lenehan, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Ogden, Beidek, Woodman.

LIVERY TEAMS.

The Mayor returned, without his approval, the ordinance requiring livery people to take out licenses for their double teams, and put the number conspicuously on their lamps, on the ground that this last provision meets with general objection, and he believes the ordinance would be equally as well or better without it.

Ald. Cullerton moved to file the veto, on the ground that it had not been sent in by the Mayor early enough,—it should have been presented at the last meeting.

The point was argued at great length, and the decision of the Chair that Ald. Cullerton's motion was out of order was sustained—yeas, 19; nays, 15.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the ordinance passed was lost—yeas, 15; nays, 22. The veto was placed on file.

THE FIRE MARSHAL.

The Mayor sent in the following communication, which was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water:

GENTLEMEN: By virtue of the authority conferred upon the Mayor, by law, to appoint a Fire-Marshal of the Fire Department of the City of Chicago, to fill the existing vacancy in said office, and respectfully request the concurrence of your honorable body in such appointment.

The office to be filled is one of the greatest importance to the people of Chicago.

In making the selection, I searched earnestly for the best available ability to be had. From the peculiar nature of the duties of the office, did it seem to me advisable to make choice of a person, however well qualified in other respects, who was inexperienced in the art of extinguishing fire, or in the affairs of a great Fire Department. The gentleman whom I will nominate, familiar with all the duties pertaining to the office, knowing every street and almost every house in the city, a practical machinist, a thorough business man, active, cool and courageous, and to whom I have the confidence and esteem of the Fire Department, and the respect and esteem of the citizens. Taking all things into account, I have not after the most serious reflection, been able to present to you for confirmation a better or other name.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for a sidewalk on Eighteenth street, from Wood to Western avenue; against vacating alley in Lot 1, Block 44, Canal Trustees' Subdivision; and for the removal of the railroad tracks on South Clark street.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to report an ordinance for a sidewalk on Oakley street, from Madison to Harrison; to put in catch-basins on Deering street, near the Chicago & St. Louis crossing; to cause the lumber piles on Beach street, between Twelfth and Taylor, to be removed.

SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT.

Ald. Tracy offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The communication of His Honor the Mayor appointing Dr. Ben C. Miller Sanitary Superintendent assumes to appoint the said Miller for the term of two years as the Board of Health, and

Whereas, The Sanitary Superintendent has been heretofore appointed only by the Board of Health from the members of said Board,

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be and he is hereby instructed to report his opinion in writing to this Council, at its next regular meeting, whether the Mayor has power to appoint the Sanitary Superintendent for more than one year, or for more than the unexpired term of Dr. J. B. Rauch.

GAS.

Ald. Stout offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Gaslights:

WHEREAS, There is doubt whether the Common Council has authority to execute a contract for more than the specified amount of one year appropriation, therefore

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be and he is hereby directed to report at the next regular meeting, whether the contract of May 31, 1869, with the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company for five years is binding on all the subsequent nine Councils who appropriate annually for gas bills, and whether this Council could annul or amend said contract.

LAMPS.

Orders directing the Board of Public Works to prepare ordinances for lamp-posts on Thirty-third street, from the South Park to Vernon avenue; and on Vernon avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-seventh street; and on Eighteenth street, from Canalport avenue to Halsted street.

COURT-HOUSE PLANS.

The report of the Joint Committee awarding the premiums for Court-House plans, was taken up.

Ald. Sidwell moved to concur in the report of the Committee.

Ald. Stone moved to recommit the report of the Joint Committee, with instructions to report the probable cost of the three plans which they would recommend to the Council.

Ald. Langacher moved to table it.

The motion was lost—yeas, 12; nays, 25.

Ald. Stone's motion was ruled out of order.

Ald. Sidwell moved to table the report.

Ald. Stone's motion was then put, and carried.

Ald. McGrath moved to amend by substituting Dixon, and it was held to be in order.

Ald. McGrath opposed delay, as useless and costly. It postponed beginning work on the building, but could not change the award made.

Ald. Powell claimed that the information was greatly needed. Besides the Committee might reconsider its action and give Tilly the big premium. He did not like to give the chief premium to one plan, and then build another.

The motion to recommit was agreed to—yeas, 31; nays, 16, as follows:

YEAS—Dixon, Warren, Cooy, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Tracey, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Clark, Sweet, Kehoe, Cleveland, Quirk, Carney, Cannon, and Woodman—21.

NAYS—McGenniss, McAvoy, Schmitz, Bond, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lenehan, Schaffner, Ogden and Brand—16.

LAKE STREET BRIDGE.

The Committee on Finance recommended the adoption of the order allowing of the increased expenditure of $7,000 on the approaches to Lake street bridge, and the Council passed an order to that effect and then adjourned.

STEAM WHISTLES.

The Corporation Counsel sent in the following, which was not acted on:

Be it ordained, &c. SECTION 1. That any steamer, or any steam tug-boat having in tow any steamer, canal-boat, vessel, or craft of any kind, desiring to pass through any drawbridge in said city, shall, as a signal for the opening of such bridge, give three short, sharp, distinct blasts or whistles of the steam-whistle.

SECTION 2. No steamer or steam tug-boat shall blow any steam-whistle for any purpose whatever while lying at a anchor, or at any wharf, or dock in said city, or when approaching or leaving said wharf or dock, or when remaining in the Chicago River, or any of the branches in said city, except when absolutely necessary as a signal of danger, or in cases and under circumstances prescribed by the laws and regulations of the United States relating to the use of such whistles, and except as provided in Section 1 hereof.

SEC. 3. For each violation of Section 2 hereof, and for each failure to comply with Section 1 hereof, a penalty of $20 and costs shall be incurred, which penalty may be collected of the master of such steamer or tug-boat of steam-tug, or off the engineer, assistant engineer, or the owner or owners thereof, provided that it shall be competent for the master, or engineer, or assistant engineer to show, in defense, that the blowing on the failure to give such bridge-opening signals, was done by him without his knowledge or consent, and in the absence from the vessel.

SUICIDE.

BARTHEL HOLLOW, Grand Co., Wis., Aug. 9, 1873.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Much excitement was caused in this little village this morning by the report of the suicide of Dr. James Birdsall, who has been a resident of the village for the past five years. Dr. Birdsall retired, as usual, last evening, to his room in the Union Hotel, after a quiet smoke with one of his fellow-townsmen. Not appearing at the breakfast-table this morning, Mr. Alex. Tye, a merchant of his acquaintance, went to his room, and found it barred. On breaking it open, his suspicions of suicide were confirmed by finding the Doctor on the floor, near his bed, his throat badly cut, and a pool of thickly-clotted blood by his side. The deed was committed by an instrument from the Doctor's pocket-knife, and probably near midnight. Immediately on hearing of the affair, I visited the scene of the suicide, and conversed with the gentleman with whom Dr. Birdsall had last talked, but could elicit no information as to the cause of the deed. Dr. B. was well-connected in the East, it is said, and leaves a son living in Dubuque, Iowa.

H.

MIND-READING.

First Public Performance of Mr. Brown, the Iowa Phenomenon—His Successful Interpretation of the Thoughts of Others—Finding Articles Hidden Outside the Room, and Other Wonderful Feats.

The wonders performed by the young Iowan, Brown, since his arrival in Chicago, besides the natural pleasure which their apparently almost supernatural qualities produce, will prove an interesting study for our psychologists, be their peculiar tendency either materialistic or spiritualistic. Just the exact line where the material in man ends and the spiritual begins is as little known at the present day as it was when the ancients first began to plague themselves with speculations on the subject. That there is something in man which is not material hardly anyone at the present day will deny, but that that something performs or aids in the performance of any function, which is not in itself essentially spiritual, is very doubtful. Year by year ancient dogmas with regard to the working of the more mysterious part of our being are dishonored and shelved; the brain has been divided into mentlim, the peculiar qualities of its various tissues have been duly designated, while, bolder than all, legions of phrenologists wander through civilized lands, and, by feeling the inequalities of the very worst of heads, are willing to assign its owner, on a written chart, from 50 cents upwards, all the virtues in the calendar, with one or two extras thrown in for charity's sake. Phrenology is probably, through its possessing a merchantable value, carried too far by its impecunious devotees; yet that the working of the brain is conducted on a purely materialistic basis, is now-a-days pretty generally allowed. Mr. Brown, as indicated by his mentor in his address to the audience at the Union Park Congregational Church last night, wisely steers clear of both these parties, and allows those who see him perform credit his ability to any agency they have a mind to, thus showing an impartiality which does him credit, and adds to the mystery which lends so peculiar an interest to his performance. After the glowing accounts which the press unanimously gave of Mr. Brown's success as a mind-reader it is not surprising that last night the church before mentioned should contain a very fair audience to see him in public exhibition in this city. After the playing of a selection from Gounod's "Faust" by the organist of the Church, which was well worth listening to, Mr. Kelly, the mentor of the young mind-reader, was introduced to the audience.

He assured them that the young man he was about to introduce to their notice was neither a necromancer nor a Spiritualist, but was gifted with certain peculiar powers which he would exhibit to the audience. As a boy, his protege was looked upon as a puny fellow, and the discovery of his powers was made accidentally some eight years since, when the casual touching of his forehead by a playfellow caused sparks to emit therefrom and sensations to appear which first led him to feel that he was able to learn the thoughts which were in other brains. He touched upon electricity, magnetism, the odillic force, mesmerism, and other hidden powers, and left the audience to decide of what nature the power of the performer would seem most likely to prove. He said that the powers of Mr. Brown were like that of a magnet which he held in his hand, in that they were stronger in cold weather and increased in strength as more they were exercised. After cautioning persons intending to ask questions or otherwise test the powers of Mr. Brown that persons whose left arm was broken or who were partially intoxicated could not have their minds read, Mr. Kelly called upon the audience to form a committee to oversee the various tests. This was soon done, and Mr. Brown was introduced to the audience.

The first test was that of finding an article hid outside of the room. A gentleman known to the committee announced that he had secreted an object, and he was immediately introduced to Mr. Brown. The latter took his left hand in his own and placed his right hand on the gentleman's forehead, letting it rest there for a few moments; then he took the gentleman's right hand and held it to his own forehead. Passing but for a moment, he shot rapidly with the tester towards the back door of the church. After a few moments' suspense the audience were pleased to see the gentleman return, his face radiant with smiles, and twirling a small locket in his hand. This he had hid in the basement of the church, and to it the blindfolded Brown led him quite as straight and perhaps a little faster than he could have wished to the hidden object. Then he led a gentleman to the tip of a chandelier of which he was thinking, found a silver quarter hid under a table, discovered a knife in a gentleman's hat, a small piece of paper under a pin-cushion, and wound up the first series of tests by pulling a watch-key out of the tester's mouth.

All of these tests, with one exception, were successful, and that partially so, and as the young fellow succeeded in winning each of the games of hide-and-seek, the audience greeted him with applause. During the evening many gentlemen asked Mr. Kelly questions regarding the powers of the performer, which were all answered very readily and in a manner which fully satisfied the audience. After a rest, during which Mr. Kelly addressed the audience with a short dissertation, Mr. Brown spelled out upon an alphabet placed against the wall, the names of places in the minds of two gentlemen, one of the trials, however, being rather a failure, but quite set off by his spelling out the outlandish word "Barambole," a town in Barambole. The final triumph of the young mind-reader was the locating of a pain in a man's head, which led to a nicety, indicating the exact spot where the trouble lay. During the meeting the audience expressed a wish to have the performance repeated, and, in accession to the desire, the same feats will be performed in the same place Thursday evening next, when Mr. Kelly will further enlighten the audience upon the nature of his protege's powers.

CANDIDATES FOR ACTING MAYOR.

The question as to who shall be Acting Mayor when Mr. Medill takes his departure, which will be in a couple of weeks, is now greatly disturbing the souls of the Aldermen. It is a complex business, since practically the Council elects and the Mayor confirms, for the latter will not go unless his successor is perfectly satisfactory to him. The three most prominent candidates are Ald. McGrath, Bond, and Dixon, the first of whom, if he runs, which is not certain, can count on fourteen votes, and his competitors on thirteen each. The influence of the Mayor is all on the side of Bond, who will accept the position, but who is not personally working for it. Dixon's hope is that if McGrath does not try for the place his friends will support him (Dixon) in preference to Bond, and this is most likely correct. If Bond cannot get it, the Mayor would probably prefer Heath. He has declared that, if Mr. McGrath is elected, he will sit in his chair till December, and will do the same thing if several others are successful. Whether he will remain a fixture, if Ald. Dixon is elected, has not yet been officially promulgated. This determination on the part of the Mayor has irritated many of the Aldermen, and has a tendency to alienate votes from Bond.

THE TEMPERATURE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.

The range of temperature this day, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, 23 West Madison street, every half-hour, is as follows:

FAHRENHEIT.			
7 a. m.	77	1 p. m.	94
7:30 a. m.	77	1:30 p. m.	90
8 a. m.	78	2 p. m.	90
8:30 a. m.	80	2:30 p. m.	90
9 a. m.	84	3 p. m.	89
9:30 a. m.	86	3:30 p. m.	88
10 a. m.	87	4 p. m.	89
10:30 a. m.	88	4:30 p. m.	89
11 a. m.	89	5 p. m.	86
11:30 a. m.	90	5:30 p. m.	83
12 m.	92	6 p. m.	80
12:30 p. m.	93		

TO-DAY'S RACES.

There will be two races at Dexter Park to-day, one for $200 and another for $100; the contestants being animals owned by citizens, who will make them go for all that's in them, and create a good deal of fun. Following is the programme:

FIRST RACE.

M. Daffey's s. g. Fill Sheridan.
John Kleinman's b. g. George.
E. W. Snell's b. g. Dan.
Schofield's b. g. Sleepy Dick.
W. N. Hart'er. g. Goodenough.
W. J. Dewey's b. g. Sleepy Dan.
Owner's bl. g. Black Prince.

SECOND RACE.

Bryan Waldron's b. g. Driver.
John Cullen's b. s. Bricktown.

PHYSICIANS IN COUNCIL.

The Doctors' Experience of Cholera Morbus and Cognate Diseases—Difference of Opinion as to the Character of the Prevailing Epidemic—Health of the City.

There was a regular meeting of the Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons last evening, at the Orphan Asylum, on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-second street, Dr. A. Fisher presiding. The names of the following physicians were proposed for admission to the Society: Dr. C. W. Curtis, Dr. B. J. Perry, and Dr. L. N. Danforth.

On motion, the papers on surgery were postponed to permit the reading of the papers on cholera.

Dr. W. M. Boyd presented a map of localities where cases of cholera had occurred under his notice. He first cited the case of an Irishman living at No. 945 Butterfield street. The man was taken at about 4 o'clock, and, when seen by Dr. Boyd, was in a state of collapse. He died in about six hours, and was buried the next day by his son, who rode to the grave on the corpse. The son was taken at 4 o'clock, and died at 11 in the evening, and the mother died of the same complaint the following day. Dr. Boyd also referred to the case of a brakeman, who had not gone into any of the infected houses, nor had any intercourse with any of the families attacked by the disease, but who had passed one of the houses several times and had undoubtedly taken it from the discharges thrown out promiscuously in the street and gutters.

Dr. Jackson also knew of cases where the discharges had been thrown out and left exposed.

An emigrant family moved into the house and three of them died. In continuing the lecture, Dr. Boyd showed a well-defined connection between all the cases attended by him since June 9, amounting to seventy in all, and the first cases occurring at No. 945 Butterfield street. Dr. Boyd stated that there had been in all thirty-six deaths in the city from this disease, of which seventeen were his cases. Wherever he had been called early, nearly all recovered, but where he had not been called until the state of collapse had ensued, only about 5 per cent recovered. The localities embraced in Dr. Boyd's practice, are bounded by Thirty-seventh, Burnside, Forty-second, and Wentworth streets, about twenty-five blocks in all.

Dr. M. W. Wood read an extended and important paper upon the various symptoms and treatments in cholera cases, and gave a very full and gratifying account of his own success. It is not surprising that last night the church before mentioned should contain a very fair audience to see him in public exhibition in this city. After the playing of a selection from Gounod's "Faust" by the organist of the Church, which was well worth listening to, Mr. Kelly, the mentor of the young mind-reader, was introduced to the audience.

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THE CITY IN BRIFF.

Six new Professors have been added to the staff of the Northwestern University.

David Cole was placed under $500 bonds yesterday, by Justice Austin, to keep the peace, especially toward Elliott Durand.

Henry Pease's residence, No. 503 North Clark street, was entered by burglars, at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, and robbed of $360, in jewelry and clothing.

The propeller New Era brought to this port, on Sunday afternoon, a raft of 500,000 feet of logs, from Ludington. The logs are to be used in the construction of bridges.

A little child, two years old, of Peter Salmundson's, No. 272 West Erie street, was suffocated in bed yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was rendered at the inquest.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Union Catholic Library Association will be held in the library room, southwest corner of State and Monroe streets, at 8 o'clock this evening.

Michael Garey, of No. 622 Wentworth avenue, fell dead in his barn at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Yesterday a verdict of death from heart disease was rendered by a Coroner's jury.

It is reported that a gang of thieves and loafers can daily be found along the breakwater, at the foot of Lake street, where they make a practice of committing petty larcenies on the clothing of bathers.

In the case of the young man who was killed on Sunday evening by the cars of the Fort Wayne Railway, a verdict of accidental death was rendered at the inquest yesterday. The body was not identified.

Henry Hopkins was foolish enough to steal a gold watch from Fred Bergman, of Lake View, and, as might be expected, was caught by Capt. Forrest. Justice Foster sent him before the Criminal Court under heavy bonds.

The French residents of the city propose to celebrate Sept. 5, the day fixed for the final evacuation of French soil by the Germans, in a fitting manner. There will probably be a banquet at one of the principal hotels.

At half-past 4 o'clock yesterday, two little girls, named Beck, residing at No. 70 West Kinzie street, were thrown from a wagon near their residences, and seriously injured. They were taken to their home by a police officer.

At a recent meeting of Erin's Hope Temperance Association, the following officers were elected: President, Frank Kelly; Vice-President, Henry W. Clark; Treasurer, Thomas Taylor; Financial Secretary, John Forest; Recording Secretary, John Doyle; Directors, P. H. McLogan, John Leonard.

Last Sunday some boys were bathing in a pond near McCormick's Reaper Works, when one of them named Hartnett got beyond his depth, and would have drowned but for the bravery of a little companion, a son of Dr. McKern, who stripped, jumped in and rescued him.

"Brown's" the new and splendid restaurant on Clark and Madison streets will be opened tomorrow. It will be the Delmonico of the West, in many respects be superior to its prototype. Messrs. Wentworth & Woolworth, well-known as the former proprietors of both the Briggs Houses will be in charge and will undoubtedly maintain the renown they have won in the catering line.

Ex-Police Officer Traynor, whose suspension caused the recent disgraceful row at police headquarters, seems to have made some enemies in the course of his official life. Saturday evening, on Deering street, near Lyman, he was assaulted and severely beaten by three men, who left him lying on the road in an insensible condition. One of his brutal assailants was Michael Barron, who Traynor arrested some months ago, and caused to be heavily fined. The others he did not recognize. Traynor was very seriously injured, and will be confined to his bed for some time. His assailants were not arrested.

Two chambermaids created confusion among the employees at the Sherman House, on Sunday morning, by engaging in a free fight. The principals in the encounter were Mary McMahon and Mary Pendleton, and it originated in the fact Pendleton accused McMahon of stealing jewelry. Yesterday morning Justice Banyon fined McMahon, and, in default of the payment of the fine, sent her to the Bridewell.

The additional receipts to date from the "Hospital Day" of the doctors, for the benefit of the Hahnemann Hospital, of this city, are as follows: Dr. G. W. Bowen, Fort Wayne, Ind., $15; Dr. ——— Dal, Chicago, $6.50; Dr. J. J. Gamer, Blue Island, Ill., $3; Dr. F. Roesch, Waukegan, Ill., $5; Drs. Small & Burt, Chicago, $50; Dr. John Keck, Barrington, Ill., $18.25; Dr. A. W. Woodward, Chicago, $42; Dr. L. Merriman, Beloit, Wis., $2; Dr. R. Ludlam, Chicago, $97.

Officer John H. Dilger has a brother-in-law named John H. Rapp, a saloon-keeper on West Randolph street. Dilger remonstrated with Rapp for keeping his saloon open on Sunday, and received in return for the remonstrance a severe pummeling. He secured four brother officers, and, forcing their way into the saloon, they arrested Rapp. The affair was disposed of, but yesterday Rapp showed his revenge by prosecuting the officers for trespass. He swore out a warrant, a capias was issued, and Deputy Sheriff Sharkey, to-day arrested Officers Dilger, G. A. Dewey, Frank Lanyon, Patrick Pinkleib, and M. J. McCabe. They were locked up in the County Jail, presenting a novel sight behind bars. Later in the day they were bailed out.

The property-owners along the line of the new Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, met yesterday afternoon at the office of Kerr, Davidson & Welch, Mr. J. W. Carrington in the chair. Committees for the towns of Lake and Worth, previously appointed, reported that $121,918 had been raised, and the right of way secured with the exception of half-a-mile through the village of Blue Island, and three-quarters of a mile near the city limits. The Chairman, representing the property-owners, tendered the amount and right of way to the Railroad Company, and they were accepted by Mr. Joseph E. Young, on behalf of the Company. An agreement was entered into for the immediate commencement and early completion of the road.

George W. Ensworth, the young man who shot Vincent B. Lattimere, at No. 126 West Randolph street, on Sunday night, was taken before Justice Scully yesterday morning, and his case continued until Saturday without bail. The victim of his malicious mischief is thought to be less seriously wounded than was supposed. At 6 o'clock last evening, he appeared much better, and his physicians think he will recover. Ensworth regrets, very much, that Lattimere was shot, but is exceedingly sorry that he did kill not the restaurant-keeper. Ensworth is evidently a hardened individual. The person with him, when he did the shooting, is named Leeper, and lives on Bucker street. The arrest of Ensworth was made by Officer Gleason.

It is understood that the movement to have Sunday concerts in Lincoln Park is not in as bad a way as was believed, and that the Commissioners are to be flanked. Mrs. Paesch owns a lot in the Milliman tract, the title to which has not yet been acquired by the Park Commissioners, and the present intention is to plant Mr. Balatka and the musicians upon the lot, and let the strains of the overture which will be audible in a part at least of the Park. Certainly there can be no objection to Mrs. Paesch making this use of her property, and the working people of the North Side will have a chance to hear a little music next Sunday. It is also understood that one or two of the Commissioners are a little disconcerted by this move, and will half decline, since, inside the lot, they will be, that they had better have it under their immediate control.

A meeting of the Police Board was held in their room yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Cleveland, who took the Chair, and Commissioner Sheridan being present. A petition from the Board of Public Works, setting forth that the piles of brick and sewer-pipe located at intervals throughout the city are suffering through the depredation of boys, and requesting the attention of the Police thereto, was referred to Superintendent Washburn. Officers Smith and Bontel were placed on trial on charges of dereliction of duty and disobedience of orders. The charges were preferred by a Constable. Bontel, some time ago, had a replevin writ to serve on a party on the North Side. He testified that the parties upon whom the writ was to be served resisted, and he called upon the two officers in question to assist him. Which they declined to do. His testimony was supported by witnesses. On the other side a number of witnesses swore that the officers were not present at the time of the alight fracas which occurred. The Commissioners decided that the officers were not present at the disturbance, and did right to decline to interfere upon the Constable's asking them to do so. Had he, however, begun to make the arrest himself, they would have been bound to have assisted him. Both officers were acquitted of the charges. The case against Officer Dillon was continued until Friday.

Some slight inaccuracies crept into the report of the fire at Richards, Shaw & Winslow's establishment. It appears, from a statement of a representative of that firm, that the fire took place at 6 in the evening, and not at 10, as stated, and Officer Fenlon had nothing to do with extinguishing the flames. The fire was discovered in the front part of the fifth floor, and was contained in a small box about a foot square. This was thrown out of the window upon State street, but not until the fire had communicated to some cotton-batting, which was extinguished with some little difficulty. The only contents of the box were cotton waste saturated with oil, a substance which is well known, is very liable to spontaneous combustion. The vault-door was opened at 8 o'clock Saturday morning, and had not been closed at the time of the fire. The money-drawer, which had been broken open by the robber, was found in the store at 8 in the morning, empty, having been robbed of $1,200, and the commercial paper which it had contained was picked up in different parts of the building. As soon as the first burst of excitement consequent upon the discovery and extinguishing of the fire died away, the Cashier was sent for, and he arrived by 9 in the evening, and remained on hand until midnight. The firm hardly know yet whether to look upon the act as an attempted arson, or not. The liability of the box's contents to burn spontaneously would set the matter at rest in their minds, were it not that a very large quantity of oil was found on the floor where the lighted box was discovered, so large a quantity, in fact, as to suggest very forcibly that it had been placed there intentionally, and with a sinister object in view.

The New Collar.

The Narragansett Collar Co. are turning out from 75,000 to 100,000 Elmwood and Warwick collars a day. This shows their immense popularity. If you have not worn them, we would advise you to do so.

Don Alphonso and Dona Maria.

Barcelona (July 13) Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

Don Alphonso is about 28 years of age, has regular features, dark-brown eyes, slightly-curved nose, and wears a short beard and moustache. His countenance leaves the observer with an unsatisfactory impression of apathetic indolence and weak-mindedness, giving but little promise of energy of action, which contrasting herein strikingly with his fair spouse. The Prince was dressed with extreme simplicity, wearing a short black coat and vest, scarlet pantaloons, and short riding-boots. The Princess Dona Maria, of the royal house of Braganza, is a young lady of 19 years of age, with fair golden locks, beautiful deep blue, almost violet eyes, a slightly curved delicate nose, and a dazzling fair complexion, as yet unburnished by the burning sun of Spain. When in repose her countenance has an air of extreme dignity, almost of hauteur; but when engaged in conversation her whole expression softens; and when, ever and anon, breaking into a sunny smile, she becomes irresistibly attractive. Her voice is sweet and melodious, exercising an intoxicating charm upon the listener. She is personally very energetic and high-minded, and has invariably given proofs of great courage in very critical and trying moments. By the soldiers she is much esteemed and respected for her kind heart and the sympathy she has on many occasions manifested towards them. She is naturally enthusiastically devoted to the cause of Don Carlos, to promote the success of which she has now for months participated in all the fatigues and dangers of the campaign, bearing the greatest hardships with c

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 11.

The only feature of the market to-day is that exchange is working even closer than it was last week. Rates between banks were 50@70c premium per $1,000, and most of them refused to sell at that. We hear to-day that some parcels of currency were shipped to New York late last week, and more must go forward unless the market breaks down, as it is believed by many it must soon do. Crops are heavy, and gold and wheat will soon be going forward in large quantities, furnishing, doubtless, with our other products, all the exchange our business circles may require.

In the general money market there is actually no change. The banks have an abundance of money, and would take as much paper as offers. Discounts nominal at 10 per cent, but some of the banks would be very glad to get first-class short business paper at a considerable reduction below the legal figure.

Street paper is not very abundant. The note-brokers are able to place about all good parcels at 1@2 per cent per month, with commissions. The usual average continues at about 1@1½.

The New York *World* of Saturday reports the money market as follows:

The European market reports still higher prices for United States bonds to-day, especially for 1867s, which are 94⅛@94½ in London, and 100 and interest in Frankfort, the highest quotation yet made in the latter city. The London *Economist* is doubtless correct in noting the exceptional favor accorded to United States bonds. So many other governments borrow in Europe only to pay interest on old loans, that at length the one borrowing Government which diminishes its debt begins to receive the attention commercially due to it.

In our market to-day gold was 1-16 lower, and decidedly heavier to carry. The stock market was firmer in tone; Erie made some recovery, apparently on the general temper here rather than on London advices, and Pacific Mail was conspicuously active, with an advance of about 2 per cent. But the most important feature of the day was the greater pressure for money on the part of the gold clique. On their gold they had to pay from 2½ to 4 per cent, and in the general money market it was their demand which caused an advance in rates to 4 and 5 per cent. There is no longer any doubt as to the common opinion of the street as to the gold clique. It seems as if every one not in the pay of the clique now believes, with us, that the combination to bull gold and corner the autumn money market is not only a failure, but actually in liquidation. To complete it is a work which is now generally thought to be impossible, without the failure of the principal parties concerned. But it has to be closed up, and at their expense, before New York can enter upon the busy season with any hope of doing justice to the requirements of the country. It is to be hoped that present calculations are as correct as we think them; in that case we shall soon see the last of this organized warfare upon legitimate trade, and be at liberty to pursue regular business under ordinary conditions. The complete bankruptcy of the remnant of the Fisk-Gould party is essential to sound business in this city and country; and we judge it to be among the fruits of this autumn.

The Boston *Journal of Commerce* of the 9th gives a hopeful view of trade and money matters in that city. It says:

The money market is still well supplied, with more activity, and perhaps may be quoted one-half per cent higher this week. While some gilt-edge, of the best gilded kind, is passed about 7, the minimum on first-class may be quoted 7½ to 8½, with some very good paper about 9 even. The plethora of funds in New York continues, and as low as 2½ per cent has been accepted in some street loans. Some banks report a very good demand for money in this city, and the plethora of small bills is somewhat abated. New York funds are quoted about even. The prospects are of a little increase in rates, with a healthy demand and fair supply. The great stringency anticipated this fall has led to extensive preparations and great caution in purchasing of goods, so that it is hoped any serious pressure will be averted. Large receipts of wool are coming in, and require great sums to move them; and this important market has come up to larger figures than ever before. The feeling in trade circles is cheerful and encouraging, and confidence is of itself a current money that ekes out the actual cash in the banks more than most people would suspect. The currency balance in the Treasury is $9,114,747, and will probably be increased largely this month by the sales of gold.

LOCAL PRICES.

The local market is quoted by Lunt, Preston & Kean as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '64	117½	117¾
5-20s of '65	119	119¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117¾	118¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	119½	119¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	118¼	118¾
10-40s	115½	115¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114½	114¾
Gold (full weight)	114¾	115¼
Gold Coupons	115	115¼
Gold Exchange	....	115¼
Sterling Exchange	109⅜@109⅝	....
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s	100	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	....	95@98

BOSTON REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The Boston *Journal of Commerce* says:

During the past week several very extensive sales of real estate have been effected in the market, not only of suburban property, but also of estates within the city limits. This increasing demand gives quite a healthy tone to the market, and, in consequence, holders are firm, and not disposed to make concessions to stimulate activity. One of the most important sales that has occurred during this season was the purchase by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York of the estate corner of Milk and Pearl streets, formerly known as the "Pearl Street House Estate." It covers an area of 8,726¾ square feet, and was sold by John G. Cushing to the above Company for $218,168.75. The same Company also purchased of Robert Lawrence et al. three lots of land on Pearl street, paying therefor $150,589.86. These figures show an enormous increase in valuation in that locality within the past few years. There were several other important sales, among which was an estate on Washington street, 58x300 feet which was sold to Russell Eaton for $76,000. In many of the surrounding towns a like activity has prevailed, and considering the present dullness reigning in almost all branches of business, the real estate market presents a very encouraging outlook, and gives promise of greater activity in the near future.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The *Missouri Republican* has an article on American railways in Mexico. We quote:

We recently gave a synopsis of the memorial on the subject of the Mexican International Railway, addressed by Mr. E. L. Plumb to the Mexican Government. This gentleman, who was formerly Charge d'Affaires from the United States to Mexico, was recently at Washington City, and stated to his friends there that there is no doubt the Mexican Congress will ratify the contract made between the President of Mexico and himself, granting certain franchises to the International Railway Company, which will be the means of constructing the road and opening communication between the United States and City of Mexico, and between the Pacific coast of Mexico and this country, the entire distance being 1,000 miles. Plumb's is to be a broad-gauge road, and is to connect the Capital of Mexico with Lagos and Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast, with the United States at about Loredo, on the Rio Grande, the probable terminus of the Texas International, which connects at Fulton with the Cairo & Fulton Road and others tributary to St. Louis. The Government of Mexico grants Plumb's road a subvention of $9,500 for each kilometer (3,281 English feet) of road it shall build, an extra premium of $100,000 for every the road is finished inside of ten years, and many other advantages. Gen. Rosecrans is also at the head of a company of American capitalists for the construction of narrow-gauge railroads running from the City of Mexico to Tuxpan, and connecting with a perfect net-work of branches, to build which he also received concessions from the Mexican Government, the subsidy being equivalent to $12,000 per mile. Two million dollars were subscribed in the United States towards Rosecrans's roads, having confidence in the General's knowledge of the subject when he represents that neglected field of enterprise. He has seen the great wealth of Mexico idle or misused; he has seen its people unaided and unblessed, wanting the stimulus of capital and the opportunities of industry which capital affords. He expects its regeneration by means of our enterprise. Mexico, believed in the General, also, and gave him a most valuable concession. The present able President of Mexico, Lerdo Tejada, announced himself when inaugurated, in December last, as in favor of such works, and American enterprise has been on the alert ever since for the attainment of an opportunity for profitable speculation in railroad building in that country, and the people and press have devoted much thought to the two enterprises of Plumb and Rosecrans, being about equally divided upon these somewhat rival schemes. Sometimes the one, and again the other, has been considered to have the advantage. It was reported some time since that the Rosecrans Company would have to give security according to concession, to keep the privilege from expiring. Whether this was done or not is not stated. St. Louis interests, such as she may have, are in favor of Plumb's International.

CENTRAL IOWA RAILWAY.

We quote the following article from the Muscatine *Journal*:

The stockholders of the Central Railroad Company of Iowa, held their annual meeting for the election of Directors on last Monday, resulting as follows, the election being unanimous: Horace Abbott, Baltimore; John S. Gilman, Baltimore; Thomas H. Kensett, Baltimore; H. C. Fahnstock, New York; Isaac Hyde, New York; A. L. Hatch, New York; F. M. Sheffield, Dubuque; W. H. Seevers, Oskaloosa; J. Grinnell, Grinnell; D. N. Pickering, Marshalltown; Isaac M. Cate, Boston. Doubtless Mr. Cate will be retained as President, and Mr. Pickering as Superintendent, and certainly no harder-working or more economical men could be selected.

We understand that the work of funding the floating indebtedness, some $900,000, and the coupon (interest bonds) on the first mortgage bonds, is prospering. Some time since it was voted to issue $10,000 of preferred stock to be used in retiring the second mortgage bonds, fund the floating indebtedness and pay interest on the bonded indebtedness for two years, giving the Company the balance of the preferred stock and the earnings of the road two years, to properly equip it and make the extensions essential to its future profits. We believe it is now thought that all this is likely of realization, and if so, will set the Company out of the woods entirely and insure its future prosperity, for as we have repeatedly stated, it will then, and would even now, if its extensions were completed, be abundantly able to pay running expenses and interest on its bonds. In proof that our previous estimate that the earnings of the road would amount to over a million annually, with either its northern or southern wanting links supplied, we quote the earnings of the road for the last week in July, probably one of the poorest weeks for business in the year, being right in the heart of the harvest season. The freight earnings alone were $14,628.77; passenger receipts, $2,709.30. Express and mail, $2,580, making a total of $19,920.00. At this rate for the month the earnings would be over $80,000. That this estimate for the month of July (the poorest month for business in the year possibly excepting the first two weeks in August), is not overdrawn may be seen by reference to the passenger receipts through the month. For first week in July they were....$4,493.15
Second week....3,204.50
Third week....3,150.99
While for the last week, the one from which we have estimated the month, they were only $2,709.30.

We can't see why the outlook for the Central, provided they can place their preferred stock, is not a hopeful one. The indebtedness of the road in that case, will be first mortgage bonds $16,000, preferred stock $10,000, or a total indebtedness, calling the preferred stock indebtedness, of $26,000, the interest of which at 7 per cent would be $1,820 per mile, or for 200 miles, the entire line, $364,000.

The earnings of the road on the July estimate would be $996,000; deduct 60 per cent for running expenses, and there is left for interest account $384,000 more than enough to pay 7 per cent on bonds and preferred stock.

With the two links north and south once in, the earnings would increase to a million and a quarter without any doubt. We feel quite confident that those most interested in the future of the road will see its future possibilities, and that with a further investment of means it may be made the best road in the State.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Aug. 11:

CITY PROPERTY.

Bryson st, between Lincoln and Robey sts, n f, 240x124 ft and s f, 144x182 ft, and other property, dated Aug. 2; consideration, $37,200.

Ohio st, between North Dearborn and State sts, n f, 20 ft to alley, dated July 30; consideration, $3,200.

Lots 151 and 152 in Hull's Block 25, Sec 33, 40, 14; dated Aug. 11; consideration, $2,100.

Townsend st, s of and near Division st, e f, Lot 8, dated May 5; consideration, $1,950.

Lots 37 and 38, in Block 4, of Millard & Decker's e ½ e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated May 1; consideration, $3,800.

West Huron st, w of and near Rucker st, n f, 24x110 ft, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $1,600.

Halsted st, n of and near Thirty-sixth st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug. 11; consideration, $1,600.

Halsted st, between Onondaga and Cayuga sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 14; consideration, $1,200.

West Ohio st, 22 3-10 ft w of Elizabeth st, s f, 24x128 ft, dated June 25; consideration, $1,600.

Same as the above, dated April 5; consideration, $1,600.

Indiana av, 150 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 100x162¾ ft, dated Aug. 8; consideration, $17,000.

North Market st, 25 ft s of Erie st, w f, 24x72 ft, dated Aug. 4; consideration, $1,000.

West Erie st, s e corner of Wood st, n f, 25x124 ft, dated June 30; consideration, $1,400.

Milwaukee av, 152 ft, n w of Desplaines st, s w f, 20x86 ft, dated July 31; consideration, $12,000.

Lots 14 to 17, in Kidder's lots, 7 and 10 in Block 7, of Rockwell's Addition, dated Aug. 8; consideration, $3,331.

Halsted st, between Onondaga and Cayuga sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 14; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 13, in Block 62, Sec 19, 39, 13, with building, dated Aug. 8, consideration, $1,000.

Lot 138, in Givin's and Gilbert's s 15 acres of e ½ of s w ¼ Sec 14, 39, 13, dated Dec 23, 1872; consideration, $400.

Sub Lot 1 of Lot 9 and part of Lot 6, in Block 4, Ellis' West Addition, dated July 22; consideration, $5,750.

West Huron st, n w cor of Ridgeway av, s f, 24x120 ft; 24x120 ft in same block, dated July 5; consideration, $518.

Lots 13 to 17, in Weston's Block 2, of Rees' n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $4,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 15, in Rosenmerkel's Lot 31, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Aug. 4; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 18, in Block 1, of Tenney's Lot 7, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated July 3; consideration, $2,575.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 11.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	7,090	4,092	6,881	4,619
Wheat, bu	61,310	34,320	2,334	151,635
Corn, bu	262,452	319,658	349,307	228,203
Oats, bu	55,967	69,550	53,638	61,274
Rye, bu	3,460	6,463	400	2,000
Barley, bu	1,560	4,000	400	4,901
Grass seed, lbs	96,454	69,419	34,000	17,597
Flax seed, lbs	145,920	59,930	....	80,160
Broom-corn, lbs	....	24,795	....	1,200
Cured meats, lbs	94,390	54,170	798,226	399,408
Beef, brls	....	....	262	85
Pork, brls	....	1,177	1,080	661
Lard, lbs	22,378	19,800	97,410	100,500
Tallow, lbs	11,790	7,760	....	63,609
Butter, lbs	77,340	41,770	23,153	50,040
Live hogs, No	3,199	5,588	5,541	5,705
Cattle, No	3,203	1,216	1,963	768
Sheep, No	195	....	....	....
Hides, lbs	139,900	128,000	151,030	45,332
Highwines, brls	50	204	243	486
Wool, lbs	196,530	191,298	300,189	93,347
Potatoes, bu	901	4,473	7	....
Lumber, m feet	11,418	6,675	2,505	2,777
Shingles, m	4,420	720	1,562	1,763
Lath, m	1,276	480	356	274
Salt, brls	240	....	5,872	2,245

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 1,366 bu wheat, 1,765 bu corn, 885 bu oats, 218 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 157 cars wheat; 12,000 bu No. 2 do by water; 566 cars corn; 11,900 bu No. 1 do, 6,000 bu high mixed do, 60,450 bu No. 2 do, 1,500 bu rejected do, and 1,200 bu no grade do, by canal; 44 cars oats; 7,600 bu rejected do, by canal; 23 cars rye; 2 cars barley. Total (792 cars), 416,000 bu.

The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
By rail	13,735	20,704	49,777	154,798	2,220
By canal	40	10,182	....	....	....
To Buffalo	4,269	46,000	1,420,368	203,114	10,000
To Erie	4,920	9,000	22,800	....	....
To Oswego	....	....	60,000	....	....
To Ogd'nsb'h	250	....	62,128	404	....
To Huron	3,072	....	49,284	....	....
Other U.S.p's	195	....	950	58,125	....
To Montreal	2,303	30,768	....	....	....
To Colborne	....	....	114,000	....	....
To Kingston	361	61,759	200,843	....	....
To Goderich	....	....	103,416	....	....
Other C'n pts	....	....	....	17,563	....
Total	29,916	179,413	2,085,989	433,022	12,220

Also, 6,245 bu barley, by rail.

It is estimated that the hop crop of the United States will be fully 20,000 bales less than last year.

We note that a Milwaukee circular goes into diminished ecstacies because Samuel Norton has bought a small cargo of wheat in that city to be used in his mills in Chicago. The fact is that Mr. Norton wanted a lot of old wheat, and could not obtain as much of it as he wanted, because our market had been practically cleared of old No. 2 spring, during the operation of the corner, and right here we want to say that the new wheat coming into this city is just as good as that going into Milwaukee, and is being graded with just as much reference to the rights of shippers as there. We do not say better, but just as good, and Eastern buyers will soon discover the fact about the new crop, as they have long since done with regard to the old. The distinction still kept up in New York, by some parties, between Milwaukee and Chicago wheat is not only unnecessary but unfair. It simply results in this, that straight No. 2 spring from Chicago is rated there as Milwaukee No. 2, while poor wheat from Milwaukee is called Chicago No. 2.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather more active to-day, except provisions, though with no particular change in the general average of prices, wheat and barley being stronger and other grain easier. The receipts exhibited an increase, which tended to depress prices, but this fact was counteracted by the expectation of a larger European demand. The shipping movement was moderately active, but chiefly in corn.

Dry goods met with a fair inquiry at full former quotations, the market ruling firm all around, with an upward tendency in the leading cotton textiles. Nothing new was developed in the grocery market. There was fair activity in coffees, rice, sugar, and spices, but aside from this the movement was a little slack. Prices were generally firm. Cheese was quoted fairly active and firm. Butter was quiet and easier. No change took place in the fish market. Stocks are now in fair condition, and prices are steady. In the fruit market there was a good degree of activity both in domestic and foreign assortments, and with the single exception of prunes all descriptions were unequivocally firm. Raisins were excited, and advanced 20c per box, or to $2.85@3.00. A further advance of a ½c on apples and peaches was also established. The hay, hide, and leather markets remain quiet and unchanged. Oils were generally steady, carbon being the only notable exception. Paints, pig-iron, and wood were quoted unchanged.

The retail dealers in lumber reported a quiet market, though there is a light movement in building lumber. At the docks, the remainder of Saturday's offerings were on sale. Trading was rather slow and prices easy, but a considerable quantity of lumber was disposed of. Iron, naval stores, and cooperage remain quiet. Metals and nails were in moderate request and steady. The demand for wool continues fair, and the market is firm under light offerings and receipts. Very choice tub-washed sold to-day at 50c. Hops and broom corn were in light demand; common corn was quoted higher; otherwise there was no alternation in prices. Timothy seed was active, and owing to increased offerings declined. Seller the month was dull and lower. Other seeds were quiet and unchanged. Green fruits were in fair supply, and choice offerings were in moderate request at unchanged prices. Potatoes continue to arrive freely, and were slow and easier. Poultry was rather quiet, but not quotably lower. Eggs were easy at 14@14½c for prime packages.

Lake freights were active, though less so than on Saturday, and declined ¼c on upper lake freights, there being a better supply of vessels, and chiefly of the larger class. The market closed weak at 4c for oats, 4½c for corn, and 5c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. Wheat to Kingston was taken at 12½c, and corn to do was quoted at 11½@11¾c. Through rates by lake and rail were unchanged. A total of 11 charters was reported, which will carry out 40,000 bu wheat and 370,000 bu corn.

Highwines were inactive, and closed nominally ½@1c lower than Saturday, in sympathy with weakness reported from New York, where they are promised increased supplies before long. The market was quoted firm at 91c early, and that price was bid for a round lot, and refused; but later there were free sellers at that price, with 90½c the best bid. It was rumored that a sale of country wines was made at 90c per gallon.

Provisions were inactive and substantially unchanged. Mess pork was quotable about 5c per brl higher, only one lot being on the market, and that not taken. Lard was held ⅛c per lb higher for this month's delivery, but there was no change in the views of buyers. Meats were scarcely mentioned, but the report of a continued good shipping movement tended to firmness in the absence of depressing advices from other points, and in view of a liberal report from the seaboard. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $15.80@15.85; do seller September, $15.85@15.90; do seller October, $15.00@15.25; do seller December, $13.00@13.25; lard, cash or seller August, $7.75@8.00; do seller September, $7.87½@8.00; summer do, 7¼@7½c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12c. Dry salted meats steady at 7¾@8c for shoulders; 9½@9⅝c for short ribs; and 9¾@9⅞c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8¼@8½c; English meats, 9½@10c for short ribs; 10c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8⅝c for shoulders; 10½c for clear ribs; 10¾c for short clear; and 14@15½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 4¾@6½c. Sales were limited to 5,000 lbs shoulders at 8c.

Flour was again in good demand for export, and the sales would have been much larger than the aggregate reported had the offerings been equal to the inquiry. Shippers principally wanted the medium to good qualities of old spring extras, but they also signified their willingness to take hold of new, or new mixed, which sold to a large extent, at the prices of last week for old, while all old wheat flours generally commanded 10@15c per brl advance, and some sold as high as 25c above the prices current on Friday. The local demand was fair. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras, new, at $7.75; 500 brls spring extras (Minnesota to arrive), and 100 brls do at $6.25; 200 brls do (Exposition), and 100 brls do at $6.12½; 100 brls do at $6.10; 300 brls do (June to arrive) at $6.00; 50 brls do at $6.00; 50 brls do at $5.75; 1,300 brls do on private terms; 100 brls sour at $4.00; 100 brls rye at $4.25. Total, 3,000 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $9.50 on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75@ 9.00
Red winter extras	5.75@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	7.00@10.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.00
Spring superfines	2.50@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.25
Bran	9.50@10.00

Wheat was active and stronger. The advices of this morning confirmed the intimations noted in this column several days ago, to the effect that the yield of the French harvest is much less than has been anticipated, causing a rather speculative inquiry, with an upward tendency, in all the grain markets of Europe. Of course this news caused greater strength here, though there was not that important increase in the demand which might have been expected; first, because the news was partially anticipated, and second, because the buying orders for cash wheat were not numerous on the market, owing to the fact that it had been reported bare. There is very little wheat here, and, of that, about all the old has been bought up by our home millers for their immediate use before the new is considered safe to grind. Hence the current offerings are principally of new wheat as it comes in, and the receipts, though on the increase, are not yet large enough to permit a new shipping movement, however urgent might be the demand. Shippers took all that was offered to-day, paying $1.20@1.20½ for ordinary No. 2 spring, which closed at the inside. For Northwestern (hard) they willingly offered 2c premium, and would not take hold of receipts in the houses of the Vincent, Hough & Co. combination at more than $1.19@1.19½, owing to the fact that there is so little in those houses that it would be difficult to make up a full cargo there. No. 1 spring was in fair demand at $1.21@1.21½ for new, and $1.26 for old. No. 3 spring was moderately active; all above $1.08 being in stated houses. The general market closed with sellers at $1.08½. Rejected spring was dull, closing with 92c bid. Winter wheat was very dull, it being difficult to sell red at the same price as the corresponding grades of spring. Seller the month opened at $1.15⅝, advanced to $1.17, and closed at $1.16⅝. Seller September sold at $1.09¾@1.11¼, closing at $1.11. Seller the year sold at $1.06½@1.07⅛, closing nominal at $1.07@1.07⅛. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring (hard old) at $1.26; 2,000 bu do new at $1.21½; 3,200 bu do at $1.21; 1,200 bu No. 2 spring (hard old) at $1.22½; 1,200 bu do at $1.21; 12,800 bu do at $1.20½; 27,600 bu at $1.20; 1,600 bu at $1.19½; 1,600 bu do at $1.19; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.09; 1,200 bu do at $1.08½; 2,800 bu do at $1.08; 2,400 bu do at $1.07½; 7,200 bu do at $1.07; 1,200 bu rejected at 93c; 400 bu do at 92c; 400 bu No. 2 red winter at $1.19½; 400 bu No. 3 red winter at $1.08. Total, 68,800 bu.

Corn was rather less active than on Saturday, at about the same range of prices. The market was rather slow early, then improved under a fair option demand, fell off when the postings showed a considerable increase in the receipts, and was again stronger under a better shipping inquiry, when it was ascertained that lake freights were lower. There was rather less demand for options, in the aggregate, than usual, and none for fresh receipts for the purpose of carrying into next month, as the premium is now so small that there is no temptation to capital to take hold. Hence the shippers had the market mostly to themselves, and were able to buy up fresh receipts at an advance of not more than about ⅛c on the price of regular. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 37⅛c, advanced to 37½c, receded to 37⅜c, and closed firm at 37½c. Seller September sold at 37¾@38⅛c, closing at 38c. Seller October sold at 38⅝@38⅞c. New receipts of No. 2 closed at 37⅝c, and high mixed at 38@38⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 10,400 bu high mixed at 38⅛c; 5,600 bu do at 38⅛c; 9,200 bu do at 38c; 15,000 bu No. 2 at 37⅝c; 50,000 bu do at 37⅝c; 76,400 bu do at 37½c; 15,000 bu do at 37⅜c; 4,400 bu rejected at 34½c; 25,600 bu do at 34½c; 2,000 bu do at 34c; 12,000 bu posted at 29c, free on board; 6,000 bu No. 1 at 39½c; 12,000 bu high mixed, and 12,000 bu do to arrive at 39½c; 24,000 bu No. 2 at 38⅛c afloat. Total, 279,600 bu.

Oats were quiet, and steady at about the inside (closing) prices of Saturday, with little demand, and not much offering. The reported shipping movement was fair, and the premium for this month's delivery still keeps up, as most of the August shorts are yet unfilled, and the receipts are light. Cash No. 2 was firm and scarce at 27½c; seller the month sold at 27⅛@27⅜c; seller September at 26@26⅛c; seller October at 26⅛@26⅜c; and seller the year was nominal at 25⅞@25⅞c, all closing firm at the inside. Rejected was in good demand. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu (preferred house) at 28c; 18,400 bu at 27½c; 600 bu rejected at 25⅝c; 12,400 bu do at 25½c; 600 bu do at 25⅝c; 1,800 bu do at 25¼c. Total, 34,400 bu.

Rye was rather more active, and steady at the recent advance, though the receipts were more liberal. Cash sales were reported of 4,400 bu No. 2 at 59c; and 400 bu rejected at 52c. Options were strong, in the absence of sellers; they were nominal at 58@58½c seller the month, and 57½@58c seller September.

Barley was quiet and stronger. The trading was still confined to new No. 2 for September delivery, which advanced 4c per bu under a good demand, opening at 92c, and closing at 96c, with sales of only 25,000 bu at this range. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu rejected at 55c. Cash No. 2 was nominal at 70@75c for old; No. 3 at 65c; and rejected at 50@55c.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

AUGUST 11.—London—Markets steady in tone. Weather in England showery. Extra State flour, 30s; do lard, 39s 6d. French country markets for wheat rising. Mark Lane—Wheat firmer; held higher. Corn quiet. Liverpool—Wheat strong. Corn unchanged. Floating cargoes of wheat off coast—higher prices asked, but no advance established. Cargoes of wheat on passage steady. Spring wheat, 58s 6d; do for shipment within two months, 53s 6d; good cargoes California wheat, off coast, 60s; do for shipment, 58s. Arrivals of wheat and corn off coast moderate. English country—California wheat, 11s 10d@12s 8d; spring, 11s 2d@11s 11d; extra State flour, 28s 6d; lard, 39s 6d.

LATER—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast improving. Floating cargoes of corn off coast upward tendency. Mark Lane—Wheat about 1d dearer; good cargoes of No. 2 spring, off coast, 55s; good cargoes American mixed corn, off coast, 29s 6d. Floating cargoes of wheat on passage—demand for France strong, and likely to increase.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the exports from the five principal seaport cities of the United States—New York, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore—for the week ending Aug. 9:

Flour, brls	33,000	Pork, brls	1,700
Wheat, bu	754,000	Bacon, lbs	1,500,000
Corn, bu	148,000	Lard, lbs	2,900,000
Rye, bu	15,000		

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* has the following:

The export clearances for Europe from the ports of New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, aggregated, were for the undermentioned weeks as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.	Peas, bu.	Oats, bu.
Aug. 7	21,120	1,102,818	518,968	30,894	30,892	20,000
July 31	22,421	858,423	299,572	22,941	44,040	......
July 24	24,779	1,297,276	546,489	16,068	60,141	......
July 17	28,724	1,171,887	749,880	41,877	12,824	......
Total 4 w'ks	98,044	4,429,914	2,208,840	111,880	146,767	20,000
July 10	27,982	1,036,313	547,405	2,000	......	11,782
July 3	16,063	668,068	622,341	45,124	22,343	11,627
June 26	22,204	1,047,229	421,342	20,620	43,622	34,651
June 19	34,812	1,146,397	775,343	12,311	1,198	25,046
Total 4 w'ks	102,133	3,927,489	2,376,431	82,055	67,622	82,486

The clearances of wheat of the new crop from San Francisco, since July 1, are 226,643 centals, against 300,654 centals to same time a year ago.

The imports of flour and grain into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the week ended July 19, 1873, and from about Sept. 1 to July 19, 1873, and for other comparative periods as noted:

	1873. Week. July 19. Cwts, 112 lbs.	1872-3. Sept. 1 to July 20. Cwts, 112 lbs.	1871-2. Sept. 3 to July 21. Cwts, 112 lbs.
Flour	81,546	6,112,227	2,852,709
Wheat	697,017	39,482,829	33,886,046
Corn	559,911	18,558,905	16,743,230
Oats	426,972	10,641,823	10,309,688
Barley	118,048	12,273,940	10,814,350
Rye, &c	10,861	229,269	196,337
Peas	18,227	1,584,276	973,600
Beans	8,895	2,298,974	3,921,257
Total	1,919,477	91,182,243	79,697,167

Wheat in transit for the United Kingdom July 19:

Ports. From	To ports of Call. No. ves'ls.	Qrs.	To direct ports. No. vess'ls.	Qrs.
Taganrog	30	68,529	1	2,736
Marianopoli	4	13,600	1	1,800
Odessa	13	55,800	1	3,800
Alexandria	2	5,145	....	....
New York	23	71,357	20	67,702
Baltimore & Mont'l	7	22,910	1	1,030
Philadelphia	3	8,300	....	....
California	44	210,105	37	225,718
Pacific S. A.	6	22,450	11	39,190
Australia	11	40,770	40	140,191
Other ports	10	17,420	3	3,000
Total	153	536,386	115	475,167
	115	475,167		
Total, 1873	268	1,011,553		
Total, 1872	133	....	31	....
Total, July 24, 1873	....	1,022,810		

The above is exclusive of steamer shipments from American Atlantic ports, and sail and steamer shipments from the Baltic.

The amount of maize in transit for the United Kingdom July 24, 1873, was 418,200 qrs, including 263,060 qrs from the Black Sea and the Danube.

Advices from Odessa, under date of July 17, 1873, give small stock of wheat there. The continued drought in Southern Russia has done considerable damage to the wheat crop. From the Provinces of Bessarabia and Podolia good supplies are expected, while the other Provinces will, it is feared, be able to furnish but little wheat for exportation. From Taganrog the harvest reports were decidedly unfavorable; from Bordianski scarcely encouraging, and from Nicolaieff the wheat plant was reported damaged by drought.

The stock of wheat in Marseilles July 18, 1873, was 21,548 metrical quintals of 220½ lbs each, against 42,000 metrical quintals at the corresponding date in 1872. The imports of wheat at Marseilles for the week ended July 19, 1873, were 150,200 cwts, including 8 ship-loads from Southern Russia, 1 from Turkey, 1 from Tunis, 1 from Egypt, 1 from Italy, 11 from Spain, and 1 from Algeria. The imports for the corresponding week in 1872 were 196,000 cwts. It was expected at Marseilles, from the tenor of the advices received from the interior of France, that the French wheat crop of 1873 would be a poor one.

The exports from the Azov Sea of grain for three months of the last three years compare as follows:

	1873. Metrical quintals. 220½ lbs ea.	1872. Metrical quintals. 220½ lbs ea.	1871. Metrical quintals. 220½ lbs ea.
April	198,845	285,600	1,026,221
May	235,414	467,908	1,054,659
June	425,485	711,909	1,251,102
T'l met. qntls.	859,744	1,465,417	3,331,982

The exports of grain from St. Petersburg from the opening of navigation to July 1, last year and this, compare as follows:

	1873. Tschetwerts. 6 bu each.	1872. Tschetwerts. 6 bu each.
Wheat	137,382	270,850
Rye	390,044	178,290
Barley	3,540	......
Oats	281,678	38,894
Linseed	78,386	59,868
Total tschetwerts	891,030	547,812

Foreign exports of breadstuffs from the United States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1:

From—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York, to Aug. 6	450,033	14,256,569	13,262,574
New Orleans, to July 27	7,328	....	579,163
Philadelphia, to Aug. 2	1,200	624,236	2,271,100
Baltimore, to Aug. 2	14,634	205,332	4,746,633
Boston, to Aug. 2	37,587	277,839	535,521
San Francisco, to July 24	9,805	13,870,514	....
Other ports to latest date	23,941	193,794	....
Total, 1872-73	544,228	29,828,284	21,394,991
Total, 1871-72	239,060	15,126,804	26,601,922
Total, 1870-71	1,097,453	20,086,526	6,756,244
Total, 1869-70	894,273	22,426,015	14,818

To the continent:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York, to Aug. 5	5,250	1,200,362	431,462	319,938
Other ports to latest dates	4,691	89,659	169,948	5,000
Total, 1872-73	9,941	1,290,021	601,410	324,938
Total, 1871-72	9,279	2,548,863	699,197	845,380
Total, 1870-71	102,885	1,951,924	521,754	66,525
Total, 1869-70	105,058	2,364,931	98,875	147,202

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, was, Aug. 2, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	242,609	1,234,961	887,189	8,392
Albany	9,800	44,000	424,000	22,000
Buffalo	114,950	771,905	156,220	......
Chicago	283,689	2,765,189	626,068	53,213
Milwaukee	165,000	68,000	134,000	12,000
Duluth	17,603	......	......	......
Toledo	215,126	487,888	210,273	3,500
Detroit	62,066	22,149	38,747	3,514
*Oswego	125,000	35,000	23,500	9,000
St. Louis	28,801	202,109	71,912	5,435
Boston	32,973	117,497	227,443	3,677
Toronto	47,350	11,418	12,486	4,206
Montreal	385,015	427,530	49,049	......
*Philadelphia	145,000	140,000	64,000	......
*Baltimore	40,000	406,308	26,000	......
Lake shipments	916,879	1,332,262	230,287	825
Rail shipments	35,771	322,647	322,451	7,804
On N.Y. canals	1,644,038	1,485,349	257,351	......
Total—Aug. 2, '73	4,704,517	10,108,228	3,978,074	114,771
Total—July 26, '73	4,742,234	9,967,876	4,026,730	92,882
Total—July 19, '73	5,077,480	9,340,417	4,154,622	109,712
Total—July 12, '73	6,026,112	9,472,896	4,054,170	105,388
Total—July 5, '73	6,248,468	9,042,807	4,022,849	169,029
Total—June 28, '73	1,524,824	9,245,989	4,537,300	162,733
Total—Aug. 3, '72	2,676,981	12,040,025	3,271,550	322,583

*Estimated

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was in active speculative demand and advanced 1c, closing at $1.17⅛ seller the month, $1.12 seller September, and $1.08 seller the year. Corn was moderately active, and ⅛c higher; No. 2 sold at 37⅝@37¾c seller the month, and 38⅛@38⅜c seller September, both options closing at the inside; also at 39c seller October. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $15.87½ seller September, and 100 brls at $15.90 seller the month. At the close $15.90 was bid, seller September. Freights were quiet.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 11.

ALCOHOL—Declined 1c, in sympathy with highwines. Was in moderate demand at $1.81@1.82.

BEANS—Were inactive and nominal. We quote: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair, $1.25@2.00.

BUTTER—Was quiet and unchanged. The demand was mainly restricted to choice table grades, which were in light supply, and consequently firm. Common to fair qualities are in full stock and the quotations were only indifferently sustained. We make no change in our list as follows: Strictly choice yellow, 22@24c; medium to good, 15@18c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—There was not a new feature to note in connection with this market. Grain bags continue to move on a liberal scale and are held with great firmness, the tendency being rather upward. There was only a fair movement in other goods on the list. We quote: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 34½c; Lewiston, 33½c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BROOM CORN—Trade at the moment is rather quiet. Common grades have advanced, but choice qualities are rather dull at quotations, though they are held firmly by the few dealers who have them. A letter received by a prominent dealer, from a grower near, Champlain, says: "My stock of braid-brush will be ready for market in about two weeks." It is also reported to be of a choice quality. The first new corn received last season was on the 27th of August. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 8½@10c; No. 1 stock, braid, 8½@9¼c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 4@5c; pale red, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue to meet with a fair inquiry at unchanged prices, as follows: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ⅌ brl; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; sewer brick, $8.75@10.00; Milwaukee pressed, $26.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common (selected) $15.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—This market was reported moderately active and firm. We quote: New York factory, 12¾@13½c; Ohio factory, 11¾@12½c; Western factory, 11½@12½c.

COAL—Prices remain unchanged. At the principal yard great activity was noticed and the market exhibited a decidedly firm tone. The following were the quotations: Lehigh, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was unchanged. Packers' goods are dull and prices favor buyers. Stock is in good demand, scarce, and firm: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.40; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, [illegible]; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked or sawed, $28.00@30.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m. Sales include 124 lard tierces at $1.70; 18 pork barrels at $1.40.

EGGS—Were in liberal supply, and moderate local demand at 14@14½c for those in good condition. Many of the offerings are in poor order, and dealers are willing to grant concessions in order to dispose of their consignments.

FEATHERS—Were in fair request when strictly choice at the prices given below: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 72@73c; jobbing price, 80@83c; mixed feathers, 25@70c; chicken, 5@7c.

FISH—A quiet feeling prevailed in the fish market, neither the local nor the interior demands being at all active, but dealers were firm in their views, and the quotations were uniformly well sustained. We repeat our list as follows: No 1 white-fish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, 5.75@$6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1, bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Fair activity still characterizes the fruit trade, and the general tendency of prices is still upward. Raisins have advanced to $2.70 in New York, and the market here is excited and higher, $2.85@3.00 being the prices current to-day. A further upward movement in apples and peaches is also noted. Indeed prunes are the only fruit in the list for which the market is not unequivocally firm. Raspberries, cherries and blackberries are in short supply. We now quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, box, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, new, 10@20c; raisins, $2.85@3.00; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan do, 9@9½c; Western do, 8@8½c; Southern do, 7@7½c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, 12@12½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 22@24c; Naples walnuts, 25@26c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7½@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7½@8½c.

GROCERIES—The grocery market was without decided change either in tone or in prices. Only a fair degree of activity was apparent in any department, but the aggregate showing and the quotations were sustained with firmness. Below are the prices current:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33½@34½c; O. G. Java, 28½@29½c; Java, No. 2, 27½@27½c; fancy Rio, 25½@25¾c; choice do, 25@25½c; prime Rio, 24½@25c; good do, 24@24½c; common do, 23½@23½c; roasting do, 22¾@22½c; Singapore Java, 25½@25½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25½@25½c; do, prime, 24½@25c; Maracaibo, 24½@26½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¼@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11¾c; granulated, 11½@11¾c; A, standard, 11½@11½c; do, No. 2, 11¼@11½c; B, 11@11¼c; extra C, 10¾@11c; C No. 2, 10¾@10¾c; yellow C, 10@10½c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 9½@10c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@10c; do prime, 9½@9¾c; do, fair, 8½@9¼c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 6¼@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 8@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons continue active and firm. Other kinds of foreign fruit are out of the market. Apples were in moderate demand. Grapes and pears were more plenty; but choice fruit was steady. Peaches were scarce and firm. Choice State brought $2.00 per box, and Michigan fruit also brought $2.00. We quote: Lemons, $15.00@16.00 per box. California pears, $4.50@6.00 per case. New apples, 25@50c per box, 75c@$2.50 (per brl) for common to fair; good to choice do, $3.00@4.25 per brl. Blackberries, 25@30c; wild do, $4.50 per case. Whortleberries, $3.50@4.00 per bu; huckleberries, $3.00@3.50 per bu; do per box, $1.50@2.50. Pears, 75c@$1.50 per box; Bartlett's do, $1.75 per box. Peaches, $2.00 per box; baskets, $1.25. Grapes—Illinois, $4.00 per case (36 lbs); do 60 lbs, in boxes, $5.50@6.00; $1.50 per basket. Siberian crab-apples, 50c per box.

HOPS—Met with a moderate inquiry, chiefly on interior account, as the city brewers are well supplied. We again quote: Western at 20@45c, according to quality.

The Cooperstown *Journal* of the 7th says: "From a comparison of the information that reaches us from all sources—after making due allowance for increased acreage—we estimate the probable yield in the United States as likely to fall at least 20,000 bales below that of last year."

HAY—Under this head there was nothing new to note. The demand was small, and prices are nominal: We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, prime $16.00@16.50; do No. 1, $15.00@16.00; do No. 2, $13.00@14.00; do mixed, $12.00@14.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@11.00; do midland, $9.00@10.00; do slough, $7.00@8.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were quoted quiet at previous rates. We repeat our list as follows: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 11c; do heavy, 10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15½c; veal-kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Were in moderate demand and tolerably steady at the following quotations:

Iron	3 8-10	@4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½	@6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5⅜	@5⅞	rates
Norway iron	9	@9½c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11¼	@12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	21¼	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¼-in	8⅞	@9	⅌ lb

LEATHER—The leather trade remains quiet, with prices steady and firm. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	90@ 1.10
Kip, veals	95@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.35
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Business was rather quiet, though perhaps as good as could be expected for this month. Prices are steady for all materials, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50; do, 20x28, $27.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 45c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7½c.

NAILS—Were in moderate demand at the following rates: 10@60d, per keg, $4.50 rates; 8d do, $4.75; 6d do, $5.00; 4d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.75; clinch, $6.87½.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet, but steady. We quote: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 17½@18c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.00@6.00.

OILS—There was a moderate amount of trading in this department, and the following prices were steady and unchanged, except for carbon, which is weak and tending lower. We quote: Carbon, 17½c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, 95c; whale, 83@85c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POULTRY—The market was fairly supplied; but, as usual on Mondays, trade was rather light. Prices were without material change. Old chickens are quotable at $4.00@4.50; large spring do, $3.00@3.50; poor to fair sized springs, $1.75@2.50; turkeys, 13½c.

POTATOES—Were dull and easier. The offerings are large and the demand light, and confined to the wants of the city trade. Choice fresh receipts sold at $2.25 in large barrels. Prices range from $1.00@1.50 for ordinary and $1.75@2.00 for good in barrels, and at 75c per bu. Sweet potatoes were lower; red sold at 45@50c per box (⅓ bu), and yellow at 75c.

SEEDS—Timothy was active, but owing to large offerings declined. Sales ranged from $3.00@3.50 for poor to choice seed, prime seed closing at about $3.45—20@25c lower than on Saturday. Seller the month was dull and easier; offered at $3.60. Hungarian sold at 65c. Other seeds were inactive. We quote: Clover, $5.50@5.75; millet, 40@50c; Hungarian, 60@65c; flax, $1.60@1.63½. Sales include 143 sacks at $3.50; 100 bags at $3.75; 100 bags at $3.72½; 257 bags at $3.70; 117 bags at $3.65; 65 bags at $3.60; 136 bags at $3.40; 111 bags at $3.50; 137 bags at $3.25; 22 bags at $3.25; 1 car, to arrive by Aug. 20, at $3.00; 50 bags Hungarian at 65c.

SALT—Continues in good request and firm. We quote: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.60; ground alum, $2.25.

TEAS—Prices were without change. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 90c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@95c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.30; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The following prices are current:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Was firm at former quotations: Beech, $8.00@8.50; maple, $9.00@9.50; hickory, $10.00@10.50; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Fresh offerings were in moderate request at unchanged prices, as follows: Tomatoes, 40@50c ⅌ box; onions, $4.00@4.50 per brl; corn, 10@11c; water-melons, $2.00@2.75 per doz; musk-melons, $1.25@1.75 per doz.

WOOL—A lot of choice, bright tub washed wool was sold this morning at 50c, an advance from former prices. Fleece, unwashed medium, is also quoted higher. The demand from Eastern manufacturers is reported fair, and as the receipts continue very light stocks are barely adequate. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "The activity noted for the past three weeks continues, and sales are fully up to those of last week. Manufacturers are encouraged to look for a good trade, and are purchasing freely, and in addition there is a little speculative feeling. There is no material change in prices, which continue firm for most lines, though some concessions are made on round lots." Quotations are as follows:

Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@50c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@45c
Common dingy	35@44c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@40c
Fleece, washed, combings	44@46c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	25@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	26@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	35@40c
Extra, pulled	35@38c

Sales comprise 3,000 lbs choice tub washed at 50c; 1,000 lbs tub washed at 44c; 3,500 lbs coarse unwashed at 30c; 500 lbs fleece, washed combings, at 45c.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 11.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 3,000 head. The market does not open very auspiciously for sellers. The number of Eastern buyers in attendance was not up to average for the opening day, and, in the absence of any competition, it was a dull and dragging business throughout. Indeed, up to 10 o'clock little or nothing had been accomplished toward clearing the yards of the 5,600 or 6,000 cattle they contained, but later a fair aggregate of sales was accomplished, on Eastern account, and a few droves were taken by local butchers; the former paying $4.25@5.25 for good Texas and common natives to extra graded steers, and the latter, $2.00@4.25 for scallawag cows, heifers, stags, and bulls, to choice cows and fair, fleshy steers. Prices were rather in buyers' favor, not only for low grades, but for the better sorts, though they were not quotably lower for any. The market closed weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.80@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	5.50@5.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.50@4.90
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.00@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
15 Texas cattle	1,084	$4.00
42 Texas cattle	732	2.50
28 Texas cows	760	2.50
26 Texas cows	742	2.50
10 Texas steers	1,023	3.62½
21 Texas steers	813	2.87½
27 Texas calves	167	3.75
14 extra steers	1,528	6.25
11 cows	911	3.00
10 cows	850	3.75
19 cows	1,034	4.20
16 cows	1,023	3.60
13 cows	1,062	4.25
15 stockers	880	3.40
20 Cherokee cows	839	3.00
33 good steers	1,226	5.00
18 medium steers	1,300	5.25
15 oxen and steers	1,350	5.15
93 choice steers	1,450	5.60
17 good steers	1,226	5.25
29 rough steers	1,366	5.30
24 rough steers	1,504	5.30

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 7,281. A good degree of activity prevailed in the hog market, there being a liberal demand both for light and for heavy grades, the former for shipment to New York, and the latter for the markets of Boston and Philadelphia. In values there was no material change, the bulk of the supply being disposed of at $4.35@4.40 for heavy, and at $4.65@4.75 for light. The market closed steady at $4.20@4.50 for poor to choice heavy, and at $4.55@4.85 for poor to extra light.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
45	171	$4.85	53	246	$4.60	25	181	$4.75
52	218	4.75	32	187	4.85	24	278	4.35
176	221	4.60	71	288	4.35	50	289	4.37½
50	247	4.35	56	244	4.62	61	279	4.37½
94	299	4.50	47	283	4.45	44	199	4.80
58	275	4.40	52	214	4.55	45	200	4.80
65	192	4.85	59	206	4.75	80	202	4.80
52	199	4.85	54	174	4.75	24	220	4.75
148	280	4.60	50	215	4.75	42	342	4.35
108	290	4.45	49	269	4.40	39	281	4.35
49	281	4.50	100	185	4.80	48	155	4.85
43	326	4.40						

SHEEP—Received, 764. This market was very quiet. A few lots were taken by the local trade, but the larger portion of the supply was left over unsold. We quote at $2.50@3.75 for inferior to medium, and at $4.00@4.75 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 11.

The offerings were large, consisting somewhere in the neighborhood of 50 cargoes. The market opened quiet, but afterwards the demand improved, and the greater part of the fleet was disposed of, though sales dragged along slowly. Prices are without quotable change, though rather weak, and were probably shaded to some extent in effecting sales at least of common and mixed cargoes. Following are the quotations: Good to choice mill run boards and strips, $13.00@15.00; common to medium do, $9.50@12.00; coarse cargoes, $9.00@9.25; joists and scantling, $9.00@10.00; lath, $1.75; shingles, $2.25@3.00.

Sales were reported as follows: Cargo schr Potomac, from Oconto, 175 m strips and boards at $12.50, 13 m lath at $1.75. Cargo schr M. Higgie (to arrive from Sheboygan), 100 m mill run lumber at $13.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Tempest, from Manistee, 125 m mill-run boards at $14.00; 40 m common boards at $11.00; 40 m joists and scantling at $10.00. Cargo schr John Weiber, from Alpena, 155 m boards at $14.00; cargo schr Kate E. Howard, from Tiber City, 100 m joists and scantling and small timber at $12.00 for long lengths; $10.00 for short lengths. Cargo schr Sigel, from Manistee, 140 m joists and scantling at $10.00; cargo schr Driver, from Ludington, 145 m strips and boards at $13.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75; Oconto, $3.15@3.25; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.75; Pentwater, $2.00; Jacksonville, $2.75; Frankfort, $2.37½; Ford River, $2.12½.

AT THE YARDS.

The yard trade is rather quiet at present, and prices are without material change, as follows:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	35.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	14.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	2.40	@ 2.50
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black Walnut—Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $90.00@95.00; common, $30.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $60.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@30.00; common, $16.00@20.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $25.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $25.00@30.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $25.00@35.00; common, $18.00@20.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@15.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

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NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

GLAMORGAN....July 8
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These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

Greece...Saturday, Aug. 16 | Canada...Saturday, Aug. 30
Egypt...Saturday, Aug. 23 | Spain...Saturday, Sept. 6

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.
STEERAGE PASSAGE, $28, currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.

Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK.

Cuba....August 13 | Abyssinia....August [illegible]
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Scotia....August 20 | Batavia....August [illegible]

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

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Between New York, Cork, and Liverpool.

The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships of this Line offer unrivaled accommodations to all classes of passengers. The steamers being alike, travelers secure the great advantage of having an equally good and fast steamer for each and every sailing. OCEANIC, CELTIC, BELGIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, GAELIC, ATLANTIC, BRITANNIC. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. Rates as low as any first-class line. For further information apply to Company's Western Office, 97 and 99 South Clark-st., near Washington, Chicago.

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards.

ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

Tickets and Drafts will be sold at the WEST SIDE RINK during the Exposition, by the Rev. T. F. CARDMAN.

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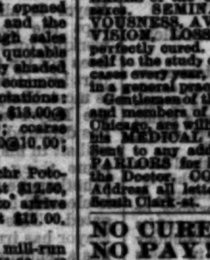
FOR SALE.

Valuable mill property and timbered lands on Fish River, Baldwin County, Ala., known as "HUGHES MILL TRACT." About eight thousand acres (8,000) of heavily-timbered land, with water communication to Mobile Bay.

The mill is nearly new, and the whole will be sold low; part cash and mortgage. Apply to

ZOPHAR MILLS, 146 Front-st., New York, or HENRY ST. PAUL, Attorney, 30 Royal-st., Mobile, Ala.

SCALES.



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MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 377 and 379 SOUTH CLARK-ST., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician, having been practicing in Chicago for the last 16 years. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively the worst cases of CHRONIC and PRIVATE DISEASES of the GENITO-URINARY ORGANS in both sexes. SEMINAL WEAKNESS, producing NERVOUSNESS, AVERSION TO SOCIETY, IMPAIRED VISION, LOSS OF MEMORY AND MANHOOD perfectly cured. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice.

Gentlemen of this city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practicing in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill. [illegible] his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent to any address in sealed envelope. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you can see the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to DR. C. BIGELOW, 377 and 379 South Clark-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean, 360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

DR. A. J. SHIPP,

Confidential Physician, 319 South Clark-st., Chicago, treats all Chronic, Nervous, and Private Diseases. The doctor having had 25 years' experience in the treatment of Private and Chronic Diseases, has perfected remedies which he guarantees a cure, when directions are followed, in the following cases: Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Piles, Fits, and Dyspepsia. All Female Affections successfully treated and speedily cured. Medicines sent to any address by mail or express, with full directions, on receipt of $5. They never fail. Separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen. Call—you see the doctor only. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address Dr. A. J. SHIPP, 319 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. F. BROOKS, 106 South Franklin-st.,

Corner of Washington, Chicago, cures the [illegible] and all urinary complaints; seminal weakness, nervous debility, syphilis in all its forms; impotence and diseases of a private nature. Ladies requiring medical aid, medical attendance or advice in all cases of irregularities and difficulties of a delicate nature [illegible] generative organs, may rely upon being easily and promptly cured, and may call or address the doctor on all confidential matters. Invalids can be provided with apartments, board, attendance, &c. Office hours, [illegible] to 9 p. m., Sundays excepted.

DR. STONE,

112 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL. (a graduate in medicine), treats all Chronic and Special Diseases, of both sexes. Cures guaranteed. [illegible] Difficulties, &c., treated with safety and success. [illegible] Consultation free. A book on these diseases, and circulars, &c., for married folks—sent for two stamps. All letters confidential.

Dr. TOWNSEND,

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Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Private Diseases of both sexes, and may be consulted, free of charge, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with safety and success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Board of Trade Temporarily Enjoined from Suspending a Member.

Trespass by an Alleged Bogus Constable--The Tice Meter Case.

Bankruptcy Matters--The Courts in Brief--New Suits.

Nathaniel K. Fairbank, lard oil manufacturer, yesterday obtained a temporary injunction restraining W. K. Swett and T. Crouch from removing an ice-house from where it has been hitherto located to a lot opposite their manufactory, and restraining its remaining there if so moved. Complainant states that he has expended $100,000 in the improvement of the lot and erection of the establishment, which is situated at the corner of Nineteenth and Blackwell streets, and a further sum of $200,000 for machinery, material, etc., and that the property is inside the fire limits; that the removal of said ice-house to within said limits, and separated only by the width of the street from his buildings, will vitiate his insurance, by which he will sustain heavy damages; that he is informed defendants propose using said ice-house as a barn; that it has already been moved upon said lot in contravention of the city ordinances, and that they show every indication of intending to stop there. Therefore, they pray relief as aforesaid, and obtained a temporary injunction.

TRESPASS BY AN ALLEGED BOGUS CONSTABLE.

The bogus Constable question has come up incidentally in the Circuit Court in Edward Thompson, grocer, 810 Cottage Grove avenue, v. Francis Hobson and P. H. Dwyer, for capias. Plaintiff affirms that Hobson sued him for a pretended debt, and got an attachment out against him, which Dwyer, who claims to be a Constable, but, plaintiff says, is nothing of the sort, executed, making a levy on plaintiff's goods. Dwyer is alleged to have been drunk at the time, and so boisterous as to attract the neighborhood around the plaintiff's premises. Plaintiff finally had the attachment dissolved, giving good bonds for the alleged debt, and went to Dwyer for his goods, but was met by a refusal. He brings suit for trespass, $5,000 damages, and has obtained a capias as prayed.

THE LEVI HAYES SUIT.

The suit commenced by Levi Hayes, on Saturday, against his broker and others, arising out of the late wheat corner, was yesterday followed by a bill in chancery against the same parties, and the officers and Directors of the Board of Trade, to restrain the former proceeding against him, and the latter from hearing charges with a view to his suspension as a member of the Board of Trade. A temporary injunction was granted.

THE TICE METER CASES.

In the Tice meter cases, Judge Blodgett yesterday decided the motion to rescind the order by which the cases were reinstated, overruling said motion, and directing defendant, Enoch Emory, to pay into Court the amounts separately stated in special pleas within twenty days, pending the further order of Court; thereupon plaintiff moved the Court to reply to the pleas, which motion the Court overruled.

THE WIDENING OF FORTY-SECOND STREET.

Yesterday the village of Hyde Park filed the usual formal petition for the ascertainment of damages to private property, to be taken for the widening of Forty-second street, between Cottage Grove avenue and open parkway.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Valentine Giehl a reference was ordered to Hibbard, Register, to take proof as to exempted property upon report of Assignee, and exceptions were entered.

Report of sale by the Assignee of the estate of John E. Pettibone et al. was yesterday confirmed, subject to objections by Monday morning next.

Leave was given the Provisional Assignee to sell the stock, team of horses, buggy, harness, &c., of Michael & Goldstein, at 326 South Clark street, by private sale, and to settle accounts and claims until the appointment of an Assignee.

Discharges were entered in the matter of the partners doing business as Becker, Underwood & Co.

An order for examination of the bankrupts and their employes under Sec. 26 was made in the matter of Isaac M. Michael et al.

An order for $329.50 attorney's fees, etc., was made in the matter of I. Phillips et al.

The claim of James R. Hill against the joint estate of S. D. Smith and J. B. Flagg was yesterday allowed on the proof taken for $920.66.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

In the chancery case of Susan C. Warren v. Alvis N. Lancaster, motion for injunction was allowed, and injunction was ordered to issue.

In the Nunn, Norton & Scott estate, an order was made directing the sale by auction of the real estate belonging to the assets on the 5th of September next.

H. A. Von Glahn yesterday filed a petition to restore judgment of $1,349.85 against John H. and Magdalena Busse.

John B. Wilson, contractor, yesterday petitioned the Superior Court for mechanic's lien on the building lately erected by the Prairie State Loan and Trust Company, on the corner of Desplaines and Washington streets. The contract price was $21,979, and the defendant paid plaintiff $20,909. He alleges that he also did extra work, for which no pay has been received.

Johanna Ephraim yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court, in case, $10,000 damages, against Herman Uber.

John Hoffman yesterday commenced suit for compelling specific performance of contract to sell to him part of Lots 21, 2, 3, 4, and 25, in Block 2, Sherman's subdivision of E ½ of the W ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 28, 39, 14, being the N. E. corner of Shurtleff avenue and Thirty-first street, against Daniel Rowan, and to restrain his prosecuting any other contracts for the sale of said property.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—9,004—Edward D. Thompson v. Francis Hobson and P. H. Dwyer; affidavit for capias. 9,005—Suppressed. 9,006—John M. Durand, Henry C. Durand, and Calvin Durand v. M. T. Buckley; assumpsit, $500. 9,007—Catherine Meredith v. John Bangerman; distraint for rent of No. 89 South Halsted street. 9,008—Appeal. 9,009—John Haase v. John Wittenborn and Sophia Wittenborn; confession, $30. 9,010—Levi Hayes v. Thomas W. Hall, William Young & Co., the Vice-President and Directors of the Board of Trade; injunction. 9,011—Appeal. 9,012 and 9,013—Withheld. 9,014—Johanna Ephraim v. Herman Uber; case, $10,000. 9,015—Appeal. 9,016—Albert Alford v. Albert B. Stone; trespass, $200. 9,017, 18, 19, 20, and 9,021—Appeals. 9,022—John Hoffman v. Daniel Rowan; specific performance of contract to prevent the sale of part of Lots 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, in Block 2, in Sherman's Subdivision of e. ½ of the w. ½ of the s. e. ¼ of Sec. 28, 39, 14, on the corner of Shurtleff avenue and Thirty-first street.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,580—Nathaniel K. Fairbank v. W. H. Swett and F. Crouch; injunction to restrain defendants moving a wooden house on Lot 6, Block 21, Canal Trustees' Subdivision, in Section 21, 39, 14. 44,581—Appeal. 44,582—Petition of the Village of Hyde Park for jury to ascertain damages for widening Forty-second street, between Cottage Grove avenue and Open Parkway. 44,583—John B. Wilson v. Prairie State Loan and Trust Company; petition for mechanic's lien. 44,584—H. A. Von Glahn v. Magdalena Busse and John H. Busse; petition to restore judgment of $1,349.85. 44,585—Charlotte Ketz v. August Brockman; petition for mechanic's lien. 44,586, 7, 8, and 9—Appeals. 44,590—Friend A. White et al. v. Julius B. Bowell et al.; affidavit to garnishee Leander McCormick, Benjamin B. Sheldon, and W. W. Brayton for $1,050.98.

SOUTH EVANSTON.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Methodist Episcopal church at this place drew together a large concourse of people on Sunday last. Dr. Miner Raymond, of the Garrett Biblical Institute, conducted the exercises, assisted by President Charles H. Fowler, D. D., of the Northwestern University. In the corner-stone were deposited the history of the church, the names of its members, minutes of the last Quarterly Conference, minutes of the Board of Trustees, the Methodist Discipline, *North-western Christian Advocate*, catalogue of the Garrett Biblical Institute, and of the Ladies' College, and Evanston *Index*.

Dr. Fowler made an appeal to the pockets of the audience, which was successful to the amount of $1,899.90, which, with the amount already subscribed, makes nearly $8,000. The church is to be completed by the 1st of November, and will cost $18,000.

The La Crosse Bridge Imbroglio.

From the La Crosse Democrat, Aug. 8.

We have it from reliable authority that the Milwaukee Railroad Company will put on a large force of men to work on the unlawful bridge. A large lot of tools arrived to-day, and the stone is to be worked just above the ferry landing.

Thus it will be seen that the St. Paul Railway Company intends to defy the Government, and build a bridge where it will kill the steamboat business and the lumbering interests of the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Egan, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 126 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS near Morgan Park, Washington Heights; only $10 down, balance $5 per month, without interest. Each purchaser will receive a 3-years' free pass to the property and return. Title perfect. Abstract furnished. T. J. BOLENDER, Room 2, 143 LaSalle-st., first floor, Major Block.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 108 AND 110 Dearborn-st.: MICHIGAN-AV.—3 marble front houses between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts. INDIANA-AV.—A fine building lot, 50x170 feet, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., $265 per foot, ¼ cash, or $230 per foot all cash, if sold this week.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. If desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK AND Northwestern car works; easy terms; long time; to the party who will build no cash required, and five years' time given. [illegible] PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 88 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR LUMBER OR A Lumber Business—A 3-story and basement stone-front house, on W[illegible]-av., near Fourteenth-st.; 16 rooms, and central [illegible]. Address O, West Side Post-Office, Chicago [illegible] where business is located, &c.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—NEW house and lot corner of [illegible] and Campbell-av. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st. [illegible] Bank.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE and commodiously-arranged house, 12 or 14 rooms, with large lot and good barn; also, 12 or 14 locations on the avenue; to be sold on one of the best [illegible]. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON SHURTLEFF-AV., [illegible], Thirty-first, Lyman, Arch, Z-av., Budlong, [illegible], &c. Handsome lots; easy terms. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 [illegible].

FOR SALE—FRAME BUILDING, SE corner Lake and Peoria-sts., [illegible], together with engines, boiler, shaftings, elevator, and a very [illegible] lease of ground; will be sold at a bargain. Insurable premises. BROOKS & NUMAS, [illegible].

FOR SALE—TWELFTH-ST., 100x90, NORTH FRONT, near Union-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—125x157 FT TO A 20-FT alley, on North Clark-st., near Schiller, east front. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—BRICK BASEMENT and 2-story frame house; 9 rooms; barn, &c.; lot 25x125, on South Morgan-st., near Monroe. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement brick house, lot 23½x125, on Warren-av., near Robey-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FRAME HOUSE, BRICK basement, modern improvements; lot, 50x125; 2 blocks east of Jefferson Park. Address H 49, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE property, unimproved business and residence property. Suburban residence property improved and vacant. To capitalists seeking investments in improved rental property, or in unimproved property, we can offer some good bargains. To those desiring residences either in city or suburbs we can offer some of the most desirable in the market. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 50 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—$60,000 RESIDENCE for $40,000. Buyers only need address S 61, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT HOUSE ON SIXTEENTH-st., near Indiana-av., $13,000, 3½ or 5 acres, near McCormick's factory. REES, PIERCE & CO., 89 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON EVANS-AV., BETWEEN Forty-second and Forty-third-sts., on easy monthly payments, by H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST., NEAR JEFFERSON, store and dwelling above and building in rear, on leased ground, now renting for $2,016; will sell for $2,500. Apply to owner, 379 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—COTTAGE HOUSE WITH lot 25x125 feet, at northwest corner of Jackson-st. and Campbell-av., $3,100; easy terms. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ARCHER-AV., LOCK-ST., Greeley-st., Waller and Hickory-sts., at bargains. Title perfect. Bound to close them out; will sell at bargains. E. H. CUMMINGS, 162 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT OCTAGON HOUSE, MICHIGAN-av.; cottage Prairie-av., and on Artesian-av.; long time. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 25x125, BETWEEN JACKSON and Van Buren-sts. Address S 23, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO 5-ROOM COTTAGES, ONE AT $1,850 and one at $1,750; monthly payments. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 151 Madison-st., cor. Clark.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT, AT A bargain. Apply on premises, 465 Loomis-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PORK-PACKING HOUSE FOR SALE AT Eureka, Ill., situated on the junction of the T., P. & W. and C. & P. & Southwestern Railroads. Switch connecting with both roads. Hogs 20 to 25 per cent under Chicago. Freights south same as Chicago, and to Chicago 12c per 100 lbs. Capacity of house, 250 to 300 hogs per day. Terms, one-third cash, balance in one, two, and three years. For further particulars apply to A. C. CAMPBELL, 155 Washington-st., Chicago.

A PROMINENT, FIRST-CLASS RETAIL FAMILY grocery for sale, doing a large and profitable business, which can be greatly increased by a live, energetic, pushing man who can give his entire attention to the business. The owners have other business to attend to. House and lot taken. Address BURTON, PIERCE & CO., wholesale grocers, 34 Michigan-av.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 238 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

AN ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, IN GOOD LOcality, with several thousand dollars' worth of loans on hand, for sale. Address H 43, Tribune office.

A SALOON FOR SALE AT 79 BLUE ISLAND-AV. Inquire at the premises.

A RELIABLE MAN WITH $2,500 CAN SECURE A controlling interest in an established first-class business. KIMBALL & CO., 136 Dearborn-st.

BAKERY FOR SALE IN JOLIET, DOING A FIRST-class business, No. 4 Bluff-st., opposite the National Hotel, with horse and wagon, and bakery complete.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERS PROcured. Call and investigate some really fine openings requiring $300 to $10,000. KIMBALL & CO., 136 Dearborn-st.

BOSTON COFFEE AND DINING-ROOMS—WELL-established; doing good business, near depot, for sale or exchange; going to leave city; terms moderate. 39 North Wells-st., near corner Kinzie.

DRUG STORES—AT McPHERSON & CO., DRUGgists' Agency you will find stores from $1,500, $3,000, up to $12,000, some of which are extraordinary bargains. Call; 162 Washington-st.

DRUG STORE WANTED, BY A CASH CUSTOMer. Will pay bonus for good business. South of Twenty-second-st. preferred. Address V 9, Tribune office.

FLOUR MILL AND GRAIN BUSINESS IN A thriving town in Illinois, 90 miles from Chicago, for sale. Mill has three-run of burrs, first-class new machinery, corn-drier, and all the appliances for a successful business. The demand from surrounding country is sufficient to keep the mill running full all the time. AVERY, MILLER & CO., 143 Monroe-st.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF A HOTEL (43 rooms) centrally located, for sale. Splendid chance for a live man. LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE CRIBS, BINS, OFFICE, AND scale owned by us at St. Anne and St. Mary, Ill. At St. Anne, cribs for 12,000 bushels corn; St. Mary, 20,000 bushels. No better points in Illinois for grain; direct line with Chicago, Cincinnati, and the East. Apply to HAUB & MORTON, Earl Park, Ind.

GOOD CORNER STORE, DOING A LIVELY BUSIness, coming in about $3,000 or $4,000; any one meaning work and business, good chance. Apply to J. E. DALTON, Room 21 Reaper Block.

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY CALL AND look at the chances we offer. CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., Room 6.

LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class bakery and confectionery for sale; good business; rent low; a chance seldom met with. Reason for selling going to Europe. Address I W, Box D, 110, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

LIQUOR STORE AND SALOON FOR SALE, IN AS good a location as there is in the city; ample room in the building to keep 75 or 100 boarders. Parties desirous of such a place will do well by calling at 111 West Randolph-st., on the premises.

PATENT-RIGHT FOR SALE, ENTIRE OR BY States; article pays 400 per cent; sells rapidly. D. STONER, 125 South Clark-st., Room 50.

TEN BATH-ROOMS, ALL IN GOOD ORDER AND paying well, for sale or will rent to the right party. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

THE WELL-KNOWN ENGLEWOOD RAILROAD Eating House for sale, one of the best stands in the West. This stand could not be bought only on the account of sickness. Inquire at the house. R. J. DAVIS, proprietor.

THE LAUNDRY 420 WEST VAN BUREN-ST. FOR sale. Will be sold cheap if taken soon.

WE ARE NO HUMBUGS—YOU CAN BUY OR sell any kind of business chance at 275 East Madison-st., Room 45. SUMMERS & CO.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ALL THE goods and fixtures in the Holly Tree Dining-room, No. 46 South Franklin-st., on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock a. m. R. WAKELEY.

FOR SALE—CANAL-BOAT—THE UNDIVIDED half of boat and team of the American Star. Apply at 238 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE FOR BARGAINS. Call at 75 South Lincoln-st.

FOR SALE—3 SHOW-CASES, 10 FEET, PLATE glass. Inquire at No. 280 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COW, PRICE $35, AT 238 CALUMET-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AN ELEGANT WALNUT AND PLUSH PARLOR set, complete, as good as new, cost $150, price $85; a mahogany marble-top dressing bureau, cost $75, price $35; elegant piano-forte, 7 octave, at one-third cost; an elegant sewing-machine for $30; also sideboard, lace curtains, &c., at a sacrifice; all first-class and equal to new. Residence 7 Eighteenth-st.

CARPETS FOR SALE—31 YARDS OF BRUSSELS, also some small ingrains, at Carpet Cleaning Works, 44 and 46 West Adams-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE—A GOLD HUNTING-case watch, heavy gold chain (cost $230), and a diamond cluster ring (cost $350), for $350 worth of furniture. Address Q 37, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A 25-HORSE POWER STATIONARY engine. Address Box 24, Chicago.

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR BOTH SEXES: circular containing full information sent on receipt of two three cent stamps. Address H. R. HERMAN, P. O. Drawer 251, Chicago, Ill.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD PROPERTY—DESIRable dwelling of eight rooms, and lot 142x125 feet, cheap and on easy terms.

North Ravenswood—Lots at the new station for a short time at former prices. The attention of all who desire sites for homesteads or investment is called to these lots. Excellent school and church facilities, good society, quiet and cheap access to business, splendid soil, and the healthiest of localities! The investment of a small sum in this locality is as safe as a Government bond, and will yield larger returns.

Special Bargain—I have two corners, each 1/8x125 feet, immediately opposite the station, which I am authorized to sell for $900 each, one-third cash. These are the lots the cheapest in the vicinity. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—MAKE YOUR RENT BUY A HOME—Ten very desirable 1-story houses, eight splendid cottages, all on large lots, and within one block of depot at Englewood, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR 2-STORY HOUSES ON MONTHly payments, at South Evanston. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—$10 DOWN, $5 A MONTH—WE HAVE a few lots for sale yet, at Norwood Park, at $125 each, on the above liberal terms. Call early, and purchase. They are warranted good and dry. We have also some excellent lots at Austin. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 4, 162 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—82 ACRES WITHIN ONE BLOCK OF the depot at Hawthorne, first station beyond the limits, on C., B. & Q. R. R., the most beautiful subdivision outside the city, $2,150 per acre. Small payment down; balance 3 and 6 years at 8 per cent interest. Inquire of owner at Allen, Orrell & Co., corner Wabash-av. and Randolph-st. F. S. ROUNDS.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY RESIdence—A 10-acre block, high, undulating ground at Norwood Park, 31 minutes' ride from Kinzie-st. depot. Apply to J. R. STANLEY, 117 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—I WANT $17,000 CASH, FOR WHICH I will sell three good new houses and lots at the head of College-av., Evanston. The rent of the houses will pay more than 10 per cent on the money, and the rise on the lots has been more than 30 per cent per annum for the last 5 years. This is a rare opportunity for investment. Call between 2 and 5 p. m. at Room 3, 152 Monroe-st., or at Evanston. C. B. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—THE VERY CHOICE 5 ACRES fronting Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, State-st. and Wabash-av. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on the property for a term of years if desired. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, BARN, ORCHARD TEN acres, 2 improved prairie, 3 acres bur oak and hickory, half mile from depot at Hobart; population of 1,000; 32 miles from Chicago, price $1,500. Terms accommodating. Call Monday, Wednesday, or Friday. J. G. EARLE, Room 3, 152 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—IN EVANSTON, A BEAUtiful new house with fine grounds, at the head of College-av.; price $7,000; rent $50 per month; no such bargain in Evanston. Also 4 houses and 2 cottages for sale cheap in North Evanston; prices from $1,700 to $3,200; Rooms $15 to $35 per month. Call at 152 Monroe-st., any day from 2 to 5 o'clock, or at my office in Evanston at [illegible]. BROWNE. Horse and buggy to show property. C. B.

FOR SALE—[illegible] Fifth-st. STATE-ST., 10 FEET NEAR FORTY-[illegible]. Burnside-st. [illegible] and cheap. [illegible] Forty-fourth-st.; trains half-hourly from [illegible]; will be sold on low [illegible] to good buildings adjoining; FRED. L. FAKE [illegible] purchasers who will build.

FOR SALE—147 [illegible] adjoining Homewood [illegible]ington-st. DREW & LEE, 14 Nixon [illegible] S. E. ¼ 30, 38, 14. [illegible] A bargain. SNYDER [illegible] roe and LaSalle-sts. [illegible] corner Mon-

FOR SALE—$275 TO $3[illegible] IN [illegible] ments, will buy a good lot [illegible] in North Evanston. WM. P. TH[illegible] YEARLY PAY-

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND GROUNDS [illegible] Park, near depot and lake, [illegible] barn offered at a great bargain. [illegible] House and lot, 100x150, at Oakland, near depot. Ellis-av.; first-class in every respect.

Fine building sites in Rosedale, east of Boulevard Park, covered with ornamental trees; and lots on principal streets of Hyde Park, Kenwood, and Oakland.

House and lot on Wabash-av. at a bargain. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—LOTS IN choice locations and well improved, at from $10 to $25 per foot. Also, property by the block or acre, on favorable terms to parties who will improve. Several houses for sale and to rent. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN HYDE PARK, NORTH OF Seventy-fifth-st., and near the lake shore; price, $300. DIXON & MITCHELL, 147 Randolph-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—FIVE TEN-ACRE BLOCKS AT WASHington Heights; all on the ridge, at the corner of Western-av. and Spring-st., near the new Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Station, and new Female College; beautifully wooded and watered; suitable for subdivision. H. H. HONORE, JR., 3 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE 3 ROOMS, AND 5 acres good dry, improved land, half mile from depot at Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad; Chicago 32 miles; price $800; cash $100; balance $10 monthly. No agency business. J. G. EARLE, owner. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Room 3, 152 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—NINE DOUBLE LOTS IN HYDE Park; will give a bargain if sold at once, or will exchange for a business or merchandise. Address Q 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL DAIRY FARM IN COOK County, on Chicago & Pacific Railroad station located and depot now building on premises; $30 per acre; only $500 down; a bargain. GIBSON & HOSMER, 126 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, 10 ACRES corner Ashland-av. and Eighty-fourth-st.; price $15,000. Will take other property (either city or country) to the amount of $5,000 in part pay. The balance can be paid $2,000 cash, and $8,000 at the end of 5 years at 8 per cent with the privilege of paying any time before maturity in sums of $500, and obtaining a release of a pro rata part of the ground. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—3 THOROUGHLY-built houses, one and two blocks from station, convenient to schools and churches, on easy terms. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE LOTS, one and two blocks from the station, on easy terms, and money furnished to build; 200 houses built this season. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—FOUR BEAUTIFUL lots, east front, all grove, 2 blocks from station, at Englewood. No finer located property on the South Side; 50 passenger trains daily. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, 2 BLOCKS AT NORwood, 1 block at Ravenswood; several blocks at South Lawn, bargains; acre tracts in every direction, some of which must be sold soon extremely low. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON MADISON-AV., Hyde Park, close to depot, 11 rooms, $1,000 down. AVERY, MILLER & CO., 143 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 180 ACRES ADJOINING the town of Lombard, well improved. It is the cheapest acre property in the market. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES AT CALUMET, FRONTING Stony Island-av. and Eighty-seventh-st. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD—HOUSE AND LOT for half value if taken at once for cash. L. L. WILSON, Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—CORNER, 50x125, AT Maplewood. Will sell for 25 per cent cheaper than anything in same neighborhood can be bought for. Owner wants money. Make me an offer. T. J. BOLANDER, Room 2, 143 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

FOR SALE—126 BY 126 CORNER FORTY-EIGHTH-st. and Kenwood-court; 150 feet on Kenwood-court between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts. No cash payments required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LOTS, BLOCKS, or acre property. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16, Bryan Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—20-ACRE FARM, well improved, at Waukegan, for city property. Apply to owner, Room 11 Methodist Church Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—SOME CITY PROPERTY FOR FARMS in Illinois, not far from city, worth $30,000 and $60,000. Address V 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—ABOUT $20,000 WORTH OF GOOD Chicago property; will pay part cash and suburban residence or choice farm. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 50 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—40 ACRES OR MORE IN TOWN OF Worth; pay not over $300 per acre. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

INSTRUCTION.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17. C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESter, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y., ENGLISH and French. School for young ladies under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S. T. D., Bishop of Central New York. The Fall Term begins the second Wednesday in September. For circulars address, MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY, THE BEST BOARDing School in the Northwest for training boys for college or business. Call at the bookstores for catalogue or address IRA W. ALLEN, Lake Forest, Ill.

MME. O. de SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, reopens September 24. Applications may be made as above.

MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies. The fall term of Mrs. BRYAN'S school opens Sept. 17, 1873. BATAVIA, N. Y., June 25, 1873.

THE MISSES GRANT WILL REOPEN THEIR DAY and boarding-school for young ladies at 130 and 132 North Dearborn-st., Chicago, Sept. 17, 1873. Pupils taken through our own collegiate course, or fitted for any class of Vassar College. For circulars address as above.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR SHOW CARDS. PRICE, $3 per hundred. Retail at 25 cents each everywhere. A. STEMPEL, 152 East Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FLY TRAP—NOVELTY FLY trap and destroyer selling fast. 159 East Randolph-st., Room 6.

AGENTS WANTED—RARE CHANCE FOR MEN that know how to sell goods. Room 13, 168 East Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, county, and State; biggest chance ever offered to make money. Our articles are new, and sell at sight. If you want to make money in a light and pleasant business, don't fail to call at 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

MUSICAL.

A SPLENDID HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOforte, elegant carved rosewood case, rich mouldings, round corners, carved legs, Louis XIV. style, has the overstrung bass, and is an especially fine instrument; cost $650; is equal to new; price $310. Residence 7 Eighteenth-st.

ORGAN—A PIPE ORGAN FOR SALE—12 STOPS, 2 manuals, and 2 octaves of pedals; suitable for a small church, lodge room, or for the parlor; a great bargain. Apply at 638 West Lake-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH FIXTURES, NO. 13 Milwaukee-av. Also, store on West Kinzie-st. Apply at 234 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF 60 State-st., by CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle.

Offices.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST OFFICE IN TOWN—Small, cheerful, and furnished; vault and closets; also desk-room. 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY STONE BUILDING, 40 by 80 feet, with or without steam power; situated on the corner of Washington and West Water-sts. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of T. E. ARMSTRONG, 209 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT — 169 RANDOLPH-ST.; dry, light, and convenient. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, A SUITE OF 3 rooms, gas, water, and water-closets, suitable for housekeeping; light and airy; rent cheap to right party. W. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FOR $25 PER MONTH, UPPER PART of house No. 126 Twenty-fourth-st.; four rooms for housekeeping. Carpets and furniture for sale or rent.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at 234 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, $2.25 TO $3 PER week. Apply at Room No. 11, 177 West Randolph-st. Gents only.

TO RENT—SUITE OF COMPLETELY FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping, 147 South Halsted-st. Also nice suite furnished or unfurnished, with a number of fine sleeping-rooms, at 376 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, without board. Address B 24, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SEVEN ROOMS, FURNISHED FOR housekeeping; clean, convenient, pleasant; second floor; all ready; $40 a month. 786 Lake-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, en suite or single, at 87 South Green-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—THE UPPER FLOOR OF THE HOUSE No. 90 Twenty-third-st., containing four rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, etc. Inquire on the premises, or at Wahl's Coffee House, 179 and 181 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—133 PEORIA-ST., PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with or without board.

TO RENT—534 WABASH-AV., CHOICE FRONT rooms, single or en suite, with or without board, for families, or gentlemen. Terms low. References exchanged.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, and one unfurnished, with or without board, at 325 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, for gentlemen only, from $15 to $30. 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman, or gentleman and wife. Also, storage-room for any kind of goods. 678 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE, FINELY-FURNISHED front room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with gas and use of bath-room. Good day board convenient. 325 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY FRAME OF THE 2-story and brick-basement 413 Butterfield-st., near corner of Twenty-seventh, 8 rooms, pantry, 6 fine closets, marble mantel, hot and cold water on both floors, with plunge and shower-bath, front and middle parlors on first floor are nicely papered, and whole house clean. Cheap to the right tenant, who must furnish references. Inquire in basement between 6 and 8 p. m.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, NO. 860 WASHington-av. Inquire at 874 Washington-av., corner of [illegible]-st. Rent, $35 per month.

TO RENT—NO. 281 WEST MONROE-ST. APPLY to ALLAN PINKERTON, No. 193 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—2 NICE 1½-STORY COTTAGE-HOUSES, [illegible] av., large lots and garden, on Western-av. [illegible]. Key at No. 143 West-[illegible]. DILLER, No. 1 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—[illegible] FIRST-CLASS, WELL-FURNISHED [illegible] seventh-st., near Cottage Grove. [illegible] furniture for sale.

TO RENT—[illegible] Clarendon Hotel, BOARDING-HOUSE AND [illegible] Building, northeast corner [illegible].

TO RENT—ELEGANT [illegible] dolph-st., suitable for [illegible] and LaSalle-sts. [illegible] house. Apply at 184 East Ma[illegible].

TO RENT—A FURNISHED [illegible] NO. 252 WEST RANDOLPH-st. [illegible] family or boarding-house at 101 Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY [illegible] $40 A MONTH; [illegible] brick house, 78 Twenty-sixth-st. and Indiana-av.; possession immediately. HORTON, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 38 NORTH PEORIA-ST. [illegible] house; 9 rooms, closets, and bath-room. [illegible] a good tenant. Apply at 56 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—$65 PER MONTH; 11 ROOM DWELLing, 188 West Washington-st. T. B. BOYD, 155 Washington-st.

TO RENT—128 NORTH WOOD-ST.—10 ROOMS; HOT and cold water, gas, sewerage, furnace, barn; omnibus pass the door; cheap to good tenant. GUSTIN & WALLACE, Room 8, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE WITH BARN, NO. 75 TWENTY-second-st., for $70 per month to parties who will buy the furniture. Apply on the premises or to Frazier's Collection Agency, 145 Madison-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND LOT NEAR HYDE PARK depot, till May, 1874, at $30 per month. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, a cottage or small two-story house, furnished or unfurnished; must be in a first-class neighborhood and in good repair. Address N 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT, BUY, OR EXCHANGE—A small farm with good improvements and some timber within 20 miles of Chicago, near a railway station. Address, 3 days, E 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 FURNISHED ROOMS by a gentleman and wife for light housekeeping. Address stating terms to Q 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, ON SOUTH SIDE. Address, stating terms, Q 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE CONTAINING 8 rooms, with gas, water, and bath; location, West Side, convenient to Madison-st. line of cars. Address, stating terms, etc., H 85, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—POINTER DOG; OWNER CAN HAVE same by proving property and paying costs. Apply at office 443 West Van Buren-st.

LOST—ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 30, SOME ENterprising citizen appropriated my vest, containing gold watch and chain and pocket-book, from sleeping-car of C. & R. R., leaving Wells-st. depot on Omaha train, at 10:45 p. m. The watch was hunting-case, Swiss make, I think Tissot, manufacturers—"Mr. Charles F. Tissot & Son, Locle, No. 19,68[illegible]," and engraved on inside of upper case, "Presented to J. S. Oliver by the boys of the T. B. & W. R. W., Jan. 1, 1873." The chain was one of the ordinary style, and in one end of the bar a key which fastened. The pocket-book (an old leather one) contained about $150 dollars in bills; one note by Angle & Sabin, of Champaign, Ill., for $1,000, to J. S. Oliver; one by Geo. W. Kennard, of Champaign, for $561.32, and one by G. Richards, and J. S. Oliver, for $784, to B. F. Harris, of Champaign, Ill. There are several indorsements on said notes, and payment on each of which has been stopped; all parties are hereby notified not to purchase said notes. If the person who, by mistake, no doubt, or any other man, will return the watch and notes, he is welcome to the money, and an application will receive from me a reward of $25 besides, and an assurance that his moral character will not be doubted. J. S. OLIVER, Boone, Boone County, Iowa.

LOST—BLACK POCKETBOOK CONTAINING memoranda valuable to owner only. Finder will confer a favor and receive a liberal reward by returning to C. G. ROSS & CO., 161 Fifth-av.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, A TALL BROWN horse; when he left my barn had one knee-boot and one quarter-boot on. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to 463 West Jackson-st.

LOST—A REWARD WILL BE PAID TO ANY ONE who will return a setter-dog lost on the 10th instant. Old register mark, 37; date, April 22, 1873. Black and white. Also has a new register mark. A. S. PALMER, Jr., Rooms 16 and 17, 94 Washington-st.

LOST—SATURDAY, AUG. 7, 1873, BETWEEN MICHigan-st. and Lake View House, a revolver; $10 reward will be paid the finder upon returning the same to 38 and 40 Michigan-st.

ONE BAY MARE, 13½ HANDS HIGH, WHITE spot in forehead and three white feet, can be had at WALTER HATCH'S, in Lake View, by proving property and paying expenses.

STRAYED—$10 REWARD—MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 11, a red milch cow, 5 or 6 years old, horns grow straight up, end of tail white and very bushy. The above reward will be paid for her return to the subscriber. C. H. CURTIS, 449 West Washington-st.

STRAYED—LEFT MY PREMISES, 58 THROOP-ST., at about 2 a. m. Sunday, one large white or grayish horse, in company with a smaller foundered mare of same color. A liberal reward will be paid on return, or information leading to his return, to O. W. GOIT, 526 East Van Buren-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

A PARTY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING, HAVing some good furniture to dispose of for cash, and good Irving Park lots at cash figures, to furnish 6 to 10 rooms, can find a customer; a good trade will be given. V 81, Tribune office.

FINE NEW HOUSE AND LARGE LOT TO EXchange for a good Illinois farm, unincumbered. DOYLE & TALLMADGE, 171 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD, FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE and cash for good stocks of clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes, &c. Please answer, giving full description of stock and where interview can be had. Address V 16, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—124x180 FEET CORner Randolph and Morgan-sts. 25 feet, corner North Dearborn-st. 80 feet corner North State. BRYAN & LATHROP, 12 Exchange Building.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WABASH-av., near Eighteenth-st., rented; first-class residence lot, $9,000, on Ellis-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.; lot for villa at Hyde Park, on Madison-av., and other good property to apply as part payment on well-located acre property or houses; will assume incumbrance and pay some cash. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—30 ACRES ONE-FOURTH MILE south of depot at Jefferson for unincumbered house and lot, South or West Side, worth $5,500. T. B. BOYD, 159 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TOWARD BUGGY—GOOD GOLD watch and some furniture, if desired, and cash. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS LOT AT WASHington Heights, near Hilliard's, for good furniture. L. L. WILSON, Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE AT Evanston, at cash figures, for a good single top-buggy; also for carpenter-work, mason-work, tin-work, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, lumber, or any material pertaining to building. I will offer no property that has not risen in value 25 per cent per annum for the last 5 years, with a still better prospect in the future. Call at Room 3, 152 Monroe-st., from 2 to 5 o'clock, or at my office in Evanston at any hour. C. B. BROWNE.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

10 TAYLOR-ST., ONE DOOR FROM STATE—Board and lodging in a new brick house; board with lodging $4.50; day board $3.50. Mrs. G. M. ENK.

16 STANTON-AV.—BOARD, WITH ROOMS, IN A pleasant family.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE. First-class board, with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent, with or without board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Accommodation for day boarders.

118 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION, CALUmet, a nicely furnished front parlor, suitable for two, good table, bath-room, etc., for $16 per week. Also small room.

118 AND 120 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-st.—Several nicely furnished rooms (one alcove), with board.

376 STATE-ST.—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED rooms in new building, with or without board; day boarders wanted.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of second-story front rooms, handsomely furnished, to rent with board; hot and cold water, also, pleasant rooms; double or single. References required.

508 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms to rent; also day-board.

514 WABASH-AV.—A FEW DAY-BOARDERS can be accommodated with first-class board at $5 per week.

754 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECONDst.—Desirable newly furnished rooms, with board.

927 MICHIGAN-AV.—THREE VERY DESIRAble front rooms to rent, with first-class board; private family; to desirable party terms low.

A VERY PLEASANT ALCOVE SUITE, UNFURnished, with first-class board, at $20 per week, on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st. Address Q 35, Tribune office.

THREE YOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with a large, pleasant room, furnished, and first-class board, on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., at $6 per week, by addressing Q 36, Tribune office.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHed rooms to rent, with board; terms reasonable; only a few boarders; convenient to street cars.

20 HAMILTON-AV., WEST OF UNION PARK—First-class board in private family for man and wife, with splendid front room.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—CENTRAL, COOL, SHADY, good cooking and homelike place; music, social and modern comforts; terms to suit.

56 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—A FEW NICE BOARDers accommodated in private family, at $4.50 and upward.

134 WARREN-AV., COR. WOOD-ST.—A VERY pleasant front parlor, with first-class table board, for married couple, at moderate terms; a few day-boarders accommodated; house, location, and surroundings unusually inviting; one block from Madison-st. cars.

166 WEST CHICAGO-AV.—TEN RESPECTABLE boarders can get good board and furnished rooms.

338 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—AN ELEGANT alcove room, furnished or unfurnished; also, a suite of rooms seperately or together, with first-class board; references required.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN A PRIvate family, large front room, nicely furnished; also back parlor, suitable for two gentlemen and their wives.

429 WEST MONROE-ST.—PEOPLE LOOKING for first-class board and rooms, please call to the house for all particulars.

445 WEST LAKE-ST., TWO BLOCKS EAST OF Union Park—Large parlor, with bow windows and balcony, bedroom adjoining, hot and cold water, and closet, furnished or unfurnished; also, a second-story front bedroom and single room, furnished. Address or call S, 445 West Lake-st.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., TWO FURNISHed rooms to rent with board, east of Union Park.

532 WEST MADISON-ST.—CHOICE OF FURNished or unfurnished rooms, with good home-like board; large front room and one adjoining, well furnished, for four gentlemen.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD, FRONT room or suite, with closet, in private family; modern improvements.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT, CLEAN, airy rooms, double or single, with clean, well-cooked board; bath-room and closet; quiet, safe, orderly, homelike place; $5 to $7 per week. Dinner at 6:30 o'clock. Street-cars pass the door. Day-boarders wanted.

A GENT AND WIFE OR 3 SINGLE GENTS CAN get a suite of front furnished rooms, with good board, in a strictly private family, west of Union Park, by addressing Q 28, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN EVANSTON, ABOUT SEPT. 10, IN A private family for a lad 15 years old, to attend school. Terms must be reasonable. Address, for 3 days, E 89, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, TABLE-BOARD within five minutes' walk of State and Madison-sts. Address, stating terms, H 51, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

9 O'CLOCK THIS DAY, CAN MAKE ROOM for 75 sale horses, and can sell the whole of them by it a night at reasonable prices; and, as for buggies, Wilsons, and all other wagons, every person comes and has what wants one, and wouldn't most people think [illegible]? I should say so. BRADLEY & [illegible].

A [illegible] State-st., Sale Stables of horses, buggies, and [illegible] second-hand [illegible] OF FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, [illegible].

FOR SALE—A [illegible] bay road-wagon, etc. Also, a few years old, [illegible]. H. B. HILL, 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. [illegible] pounds. Inquire at [illegible], near Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE [illegible] IRON-GRAY HORSES, 7 [illegible] weigh from 2,500 to 2,600 [illegible] 2 Express Wagons. [illegible] livery stable, Sixteenth-[illegible]; 1 top and 1 open Buggy, [illegible]; 1 horse, wagon, and harness [illegible] WAGON, 1 light Portland cutter, at [illegible].

FOR SALE—LIGHT EXPRESS [illegible]S, 600 State-st. at 694 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—1 SPAN OF BRIGHT [illegible] horses, weigh about 2,700, 6 and 7 years [illegible]; APPLY truck wagon and set of double harness. [illegible] TRUCK [illegible]ferson-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK TEAM, CARRIAGE and harness, together or separate. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SADDLE HORSE, will exchange for a driving horse or good buggy. H. FRASIER, 145 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY wagons, and two second-hand buggies, cheap, at 283 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 17 HANDS high, weighing 1,180 pounds, sound and gentle; can be driven by a lady. Also, a piano-box top-buggy, leather cover, with harness, robes, &c., making one of the most stylish turnouts in the city. Will be sold cheap, as the owner is going to Europe. Can be seen from 6 to 9 p. m. Address G 34, Tribune office.

SHIFTING-SEAT FAMILY CARRIAGE, GOOD AS new, for sale by MILTIMORE, STRUNK & CO., 100 and 102 West Monroe-st. Also, draught horses and new truck harness.

TO TRADE—HORSE, HARNESS, AND TOP BUGgy for real estate; will assume incumbrance. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A 2 OR 3-SEATED OPEN CARRIAGE or Democrat wagon, in exchange for Washington Heights lots, with 3 years' free pass on railroad to the property. T. J. BOLANDER, Room 2, 143 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HORSE. MUST BE sound, gentle, and good traveler. Address S 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL; STEADY work all winter. Will furnish wagons and carts. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., cor. Kinzie and Green-st., or 1 West Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

A CAPITALIST OR A YOUNG MAN WITH CAPital desiring to engage in trade may hear of a very excellent opening in an old, well-established, and lucrative business, by addressing JOHN TURNBULL, Manager of the Commercial Agency of Tappan, McKillop & Co., Chicago.

MONEY, IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $10,000, TO LOAN at current rates on Chicago real estate. CHASE & ADAMS, 20 Bryan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF FROM $2,000 TO $50,000 on inside improved and unimproved; also on good collaterals. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

MONEY IN HAND FOR BUILDING LOANS, AND loans on improved property, at 10 per cent. L. CURRY & CO., 6 Tribune Building.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON SHORT OR LONG TIME in sums to suit. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY; $1,000 OR MORE, ON CITY real estate or Illinois farms within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block, 99 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—$3,000 CASH IN HAND TO LEND ON Chicago property. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A CONSIDERABLE sum of money with which to make loans of sums of $1,000 and $2,000 on real estate security. M'KINNON & MARSH, 135 Clark-st.

$500 TO $2,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITY, short time. J. L. CURTIS & CO., No. 163 Clark-st., Room 5.

$2,000 3 YEARS, 10 PER CENT, REAL ESTATE security. $1,500 on short time, real estate security. A. S. PALMER, JR., 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

$15,000 WANTED—FOR SIX OR TWELVE months, on trust deed security. Address S 48, Tribune office.

$50,000 WANTED FOR CUSTOMERS, ON city and suburban real estate security, in large and small sums, long and short time; highest rate of interest given. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, BUSINESS established and centrally located, pictures and fine art goods, stationery, school rewards, and fancy articles, with printing-office attached. To the right party a good chance will be offered. Address N. 21, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS REtail grocery business situated on West Side. Address MILES LANDON, 159 South Green-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $100 CASH, IN REAL estate and house agency; best chance out for an active man. 185 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL, to engage in a good-paying business; have more than one can do; must be a good, live man, and not afraid to work. C. J. SNELL, 97 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LIGHT, ESTABLISHed business paying $10 daily; $500 required. WEBSTER & CO., 285 East Madison-st., Room 14.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SIlent, with $3,000 to $4,000, in a good paying business; best of references given. AUSTIN, 489 West Washington-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—SUNDAY TRIBUNE. MEET SALUTE Wednesday, 8 o'clock sharp.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 125 West Madison-st.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—STAIR-BUILDER TO WORK BY piece-work. Apply to GARDEN CITY M. & S. CO., Sash Shop, corner Twenty-second and Morgan-sts.

WANTED—A NO. 1 WIRE-WORKER. GOOD wages and steady employment. Address immediately. O. G. GUYER, 115 Spruce-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A WAGONMAKER AND FLOORSMAN, at 574 Archer-av.

WANTED—A BUILDER TO LAY STONE-BRICK and do plastering in payment for a house and lot in the city; good job. C. W. DEAN, 139 Clark-st., Room 16.

WANTED—A GOOD GRAINER. APPLY AT 487 North LaSalle-st. O'BRIEN BROS.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, MASONS, SHOEMAKers, furniture dealers, marble manufacturers, plasterers, painters, whitewashers, to take jobs and hire shops. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A JOB PRINTER TO GO TO THE country. Apply to J. W. DEAN, Printers' Exchange, No. 8 Tribune Building.

WANTED—A JOBBING PLUMBER AT 648 ARCHer-av.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER AND LAMPMAKER to act as foreman, at 112 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO COVER AND REpair trunks. HASKELL BROTHERS, Tribune Building.

WANTED—10 GOOD NO. 1 BRICKLAYERS, ON Fifth-av., between Randolph and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A WELL-ACCOMPLISHED MAN ON woodworking machinery, with good references. MEISSNER Furniture Manufacturing Company, 347 and 349 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGINEER TO WORK WITHout foreman a small engine; best of references required. Inquire at 52 North Curtis-st., between 7 and 9 p. m.

WANTED—HOUSE-PAINTERS—MEN, BOYS, AND young men who have no trade to learn sign, ornamental, or landscape painting. Call at M. S. P. Co.'s shops, 53 South Market-st.

WANTED—TWO TINNERS TO GO INTO THE country. Apply early at 48 South Franklin-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD CARPENTERS TO DO trimming; none but good men need apply, at 2 Forrest-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AT 32 AND 34 NORTH Jefferson-st., at 7 o'clock. Also, 1 laborer.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF BOYS THAT UNDERstand carriage painting. PARSONS, 155 Washington-st.

WANTED—FIVE MORE BRICKLAYERS AND laborers to go to the country. Work all the fall. Call between 12 and 1. To start on Wednesday morning. C. F. HEISS, Master Contractor, 855 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CORNICE HAND AT 193 LASalle-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man, who is used to taking care of horses and well acquainted with the city, to drive a light business wagon. Address S 23, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. R. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—FOR THE NORTHWESTERN COMpany, at Escanaba, 100 men for gravel trains; wages, $2.25 per day; $20 for ditching, $2.25 per day; and station work, 30 to 40 cents per yard; free fare. Apply to C. V. SNELL, Agent, 259 East Randolph-st., Lind Block.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN, WAGES $2 PER day, board $4 a week, free fare; also saw-mill hands, farm hands, stone-quarrymen, etc. For particulars and transportation, apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1, and 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FOR THE PITTSBURGH & FORT Wayne Railroad 300 laborers; wages $2 per day; free fare. Apply at 259 Randolph-st. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—50 ROCK MEN FOR THE MILWAUkee & St. Paul Railroad; free fare and steady work all winter. Apply to 259 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS AND CHOPPERS; wages $2 to $2.25 per day; 500 for station work, 24 to 30 cents per yard, all for the Wisconsin Central Company; fine healthy climate and steady work; no money required for fare or office. Apply at 259 West Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—50 MASONS FOR CITY; 500 MEN FOR Wisconsin, $2.75 per day; 20 for saw-mills and farms. ANGEL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—1000 RAILROADMEN FOR DIFFERENT roads; wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per day. 300 for station work; pay, 20c to 25c per yard. Company work, and sure pay. No charges in office. Agent goes with the men. Apply to C. J. SNELL, 97 West Randolph-st., Room 4.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT ROOM 8, 150 DEARBORN-ST., men to engage in easy business; farmers preferred; big pay. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Agents.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN, WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000, not as a partner, but to take charge of and continue a very profitable business, which the present owner will have reluctantly to give up, being obliged to withdraw his capital to pay outside debts. None only those having the above amount in cash, and who mean business, need apply. Address Q 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE BEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL advertising canvassers that can be had, on salary or commission, or both. Apply at office of "FIGARO," 53 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WHO HAS $2,500 to loan on good security and desires a permanent situation at a salary of not to exceed $2,000 per annum, can make an arrangement by addressing N 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—100 LIVELY BEAN PICKERS AT 111 South Water-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CANVASSERS. APPLY from 9 to 11 of PARKER, REEVE & CO., 105 and 109 Madison-st.

WANTED—3 MEN THAT WRITE A FAIR HAND; $12 per week. Two men to sell goods in the city. 275 East Madison-st., Room 26.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, A RESPECTABLE lad of 14 or 15, writing a neat hand. Apply at Room 3, 169 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO ATTEND TO A horse and work in a grocery store. Apply to M. DOWLING, 381 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—BOY IN A GROCERY BROKER'S OFfice. Apply, between 4 and 6 p. m., at No. 3 Lake.

WANTED—A MAN WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000, to assist in handling a subdivision of 20 acres adjacent to the city. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—GOOD MEN OF EVERY POSSIBLE description can get business or immediate employment. [illegible] 185 South Clark-st.

WANTED—STREET GRADERS TO GRADE [illegible] on subdivision of 20 acres. Apply to GUS[illegible] ACK, Room 3, Tribune Building.

WANTED—[illegible] YOUNG MAN FOR A LIGHT AND [illegible] articles in the country. $30 a week and [illegible] & CO., 175 Eas[illegible] & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—[illegible] SELL EVERYWHERE NEW [illegible] commission [illegible] paying $5 to $25. WEBSTER [illegible] Washington-st. [illegible] Room 14.

WANTED—AN A[illegible] CANVASSERS, LIBERAL [illegible] or; one who has [illegible] between 12 and 2, at 241 West [illegible] dress BIGGS, SPENCER [illegible].

WANTED—GOOD RELI[illegible] MAN AS PACK-[illegible] $50 a week by calling [illegible] with [illegible]. Ad-[illegible] BURN BROTHERS, 34 North [illegible]bash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO [illegible] CAN MAKE [illegible]ling-wagon. Good wages paid [illegible] THE WASH-[illegible] also man to take care of horses. [illegible] No. 125 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, and keep a house clean for two persons, at [illegible] West Randolph-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer at 603 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL OR WOMAN TO do the general housework for two in family; good wages. Apply at southwest corner of Thirty-fifth-st. and Forrest-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; GERMAN PREferred. Call at 795 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD MEAT-COOK AT THE ROBINson House, 193 Lake-st. Good wages paid.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family at Hinsdale. Apply at 676 Fulton-st.

WANTED—AT 575 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A good girl to take care of a baby and assist in sewing. Call for two days.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN PRIVATE BOARDing-house. Apply at 91 Judd-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, must be a good cook, washer and ironer; wages $4 per week. Call at 389 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT 77 FOURTEENTH-ST., A NEAT tidy girl to do light work. Call to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family. Apply at once at 1310 Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework for a family of 2 persons. Call at 329 Madison-st., corner Hoyne.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT 329 SOUTH PEOria-st., a first-class second girl.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND-WORK AND take care of baby. Apply at 727 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO HELP TAKE care of children and assist in second-work. [illegible] Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO ALSO UNDERstands washing and ironing. 38 North Wells-st. Good wages will be paid.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl to do general housework; a good house and good wages. Apply at 549 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO GENeral housework for a small family. Call at 465 West Twelfth-st., up-stairs.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—BUTTON-HOLE MAKERS ON FINE shirts at COLLINS & HUNT'S, 128 Dearborn-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GOOD HEALTHY WET NURSE AT 251 Walnut-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, FULLY competent to take entire care of a young infant and a child 2 years old; first-class references required. Apply at 579 West Adams-st.

WANTED—NURSE-GIRL. 392 WEST ADAMS-ST.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE TO TAKE charge as housekeeper of a hotel in a pleasant country town. Please address H, Tribune office, with reference and amount of salary expected. Permanent situation, if the parties are mutually suited.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LADY TO CANVASS THE CITY OF Chicago in the interest of a first-class institution. Address V 3, Tribune office, with references.

WANTED—15 WOMEN TO PICK CUCUMBERS IN the country. Apply 10 a. m. at 11 South Franklin-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DISH-WASHER AT THE Robinson House, 193 Lake-st.; also a nurse-girl.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Laundresses.

WANTED—FIVE FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONERS, also ladies' clothes ironers, this morning. Come prepared to work. TROY LAUNDRY NO. 1, 72 Lincoln-st., near Madison.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN THE city or country, as clerk, salesman, or bookkeeper; speaks, reads, and writes German and English, and not afraid to work. Address F. N. FULLER, 370 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN OLD CIVIL ENgineer of 30 years' experience, to do office work. Address V 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, WHO has been previously engaged in seed stores in Europe and in New York; knows business well, and is not afraid of hard work. Address H 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PARTY WHO HAS had 8 years' experience, in a dry goods, grocery, or crockery house, wholesale preferred; state salary. Address B 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN CAPable of filling a place of trust and responsibility; have had a number of years' experience in a bank, working up from teller to cashier; remained in the bank till it wound up on account of the death of the banker; can give the best of city references. Address W 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO CHEMISTS AND Druggists—By a young man as assistant in a laboratory or drug store; over 7 years' experience; references A 1; state salary. Address K 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKKEEPER where the services of a practical and reliable man are required; highest city reference given. Address V 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks English, French, German, and Danish, fully competent with the iron, hardware, and grocery trade. Address Q 29, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS watchmaker; salary not so much an object as permanent and immediate employment. Address Q 40, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS coachman or groom in a private family. The best of city reference can be given. None but first-class need apply. Address W 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR TEAMster—By a young man who understands the care of horses perfectly and is a good driver, and would make himself generally useful; just a few days from Ireland. Please address 465 Milwaukee-av., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN AND wife; he a No. 1 coachman, she as cook or laundress; best city references. Address Y 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; KNOWS the city, and is a good, careful driver, and long experience in the care of good horses and carriages; good city references. Address Q 35, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF EXperience and excellent business address desires a position as traveling salesman for some Northern house; position more than salary the object; is willing to be taken on trial. Address G. H. WILLIAMSON, Gallatin, Tenn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE A NO. 1 barkeeper having upwards of twenty years' experience in some of the best houses in the country; writes a beautiful hand and not afraid of work. Address, for 2 days, V 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS gardener; he is willing to take care of horses and can milk. Apply at 774 Wabash-av., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A pleasant family; can do most anything. Address Q 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING AGENT for some responsible Chicago house. Address V 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR, TRAVeling agent, or clerk in some house in the city. Am willing to work steadily and hard. Have no bad habits. Address Q 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELER BY A MAN who has had an experience of ten years in the paint, oil and glass trade. Address H 19, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one for general housework, and one for second work. Call or address 36 Rubio-st., near the C., B. & Q. freight-house.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, TO do general housework. Call or address 125 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—PLAIN COOKING AND general housework, at 546 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, in a private family, one as cook, the other as second girl. Please address 188 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook in a private family, or to do general housework in small private family; good reference from the last place. Please call for 3 days at 23 North Illinois-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do second work in a private family, or help to do general housework in a small family; willing to work. Please call or address 46 Crosby-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO DO GENeral housework, kitchen work, or laundress. Please call at 391 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY AS cook, or seamstress, or to take care of children in an American family; references given, if required. Address for three days, S 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, as cook, washer, or ironer. Call for three days at the Ladies' Christian Association, on LaSalle-st., north of Randolph.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young Swedish girl, to do general housework in a small family. Call or address M. O'BRIEN, grocer, 1296 State.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Best of city references. Apply at 157 South Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family, or do second-work and take care of children. 239 Twenty-first-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do general housework in a plain respectable family. Please call at 111 Jefferson-st., near Monroe. No boarding-houses need apply. West Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in small private family; good reference. Call for two days, 125 Butterfield-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or light housework in a small family. No washing. South Side preferred. Apply at 114 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in private family, or dining-room work in boarding house. Call at 327 Twenty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE colored girl to do chamber work, or make herself useful. 281 Third-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL to do second work in a private family. Reference given. Call at 1254 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework or second work in a private family. Apply at 179 Twenty-seventh-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work or general housework in a small private family. Reference if required. Please call at 86 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook and washing and ironing. Please call at 467 State, from 9 to 11 a. m. and from 1 to 4 p. m. [illegible].

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY IS IN DISTRESS [illegible] home; has one child; wishes to keep house for [illegible] able widower or single gentleman. Address [illegible] office.

SITUATION WANTED—A WIDOW LADY WISHES a place as housekeeper for a widower. Call at 362 [illegible] chine, [illegible] office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO RUN A SEWING [illegible] washer in a family. [illegible] Tribune [illegible] Halsted-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—[illegible] PLAIN IRONER OR [illegible]. Inquire at 221 South [illegible].

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—[illegible] good Scandinavian and G[illegible] IN WANT OF [illegible] can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 [illegible].

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible] cast as teacher in school or private [illegible] ROOM THE R 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MAID OR [illegible] Address a young woman, to a lady going to England [illegible] such duties and traveling. Address A. W., Lat. BY [illegible].

SEWING MACHINES.

AN IMPROVED GROVER & BAKER SEWINGmachine, long arm, silver-plated, with attachment and cover, equal to new; cost $80; price $30. 7 Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 672 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Office open evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWing-machine. Thread, needles, oil, and repairing. 39 South Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted; posting, etc., promptly attended to, by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

BUSINESS MEN WISHING TO INCREASE THEIR trade in the Southwest should advertise in the Atchison, Kan., Daily Globe. A. HARSHBERGER, Advertising Agent, Room 8, Tribune Building.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MIScellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 544 State-st.

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS—THOSE WHO have stout hearts and willing hands, and are anxious to go to a healthy and prosperous country, where you can get a home of your own; the Southwestern Colony of Colorado offers to take you to such a home for less money than you can go there for yourself; and, when you have seen the country, if you like it you can then join said colony on very liberal terms, and have the benefits of the improvements that have already been made by said colony. We will open an office in this city to-morrow, 12th inst., and the place will be given in the advertisements of this paper to-morrow. GREEN BROS.

MALONE & GLEESON, NO. 712 [illegible] dissolved partnership Aug. 8, [illegible] STONER & CO., [illegible] tracted after date. Gleeson will [illegible] South Clark-st., them.

PATENT SOLICITING [illegible] HAND "1873" CITY AND Patent Solicitor [illegible] second-hand (sitting) writing-desk. Room 75, [illegible] for sale address, with particulars, [illegible] W 8 18, Tribune office.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Work to Be Done by the State Board of Equalization.

Returns from Nineteen Counties Yet to Be Received.

A Railroad Car Burned While in Motion by Incendiaries.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 11.—The State Board of Equalization meets here to-morrow, five members of which have already arrived. The others, it is expected, will arrive in the morning, and although there are a number of counties—eighteen in all—that have not forwarded their assessment returns, the Secretary of the Board, Mr. William Stadden, is of the opinion that the Board will not adjourn, but will at once proceed to the consideration of railroad property, the duty of assessing which is now devolved by law upon them. The settlement of this momentous question will occupy them some days, and can be discussed and settled without reference to the returns which are still out. No railroad lobby has as yet put in an appearance, yet it will be strange if one does not. The Board meets in the hall of the House of Representatives, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and will, doubtless, organize by the election of Gen. Charles E. Lippincott, Auditor, ex-officio member of the Board, as Chairman, as he has filled that position at each session of the Board since his election as Auditor. They cannot dispense with the services of Mr. Stadden as Secretary, and he will therefore be retained. Mr. Stadden has, to say the least, performed satisfactorily the mechanical work of the State Board for years. The equalized assessed value of property of the State last year was $505,676,311. This year it will not fall short of $1,500,000,000, and this, too, notwithstanding a number of counties are assessed lower that last year. The assessed value of all the railroad property of the State was $25,576,000.42. It is safe to say that this will be multiplied at least six times. Macoupin County will have a lobby here to prevent the Board from raising the assessment of that county. It is assessed at a little over $5,000,000, and Sangamon at $33,000,000. It will doubtless be raised sharply. The counties not yet reported are Alexander, Cook, Edgar, Fayette, Ford, Fulton, Jefferson, Jersey, Macon, Mason, Menard, Mercer, Monroe, Pike, Pulaski, Rock Island, Vermillion, Williamson.

As an excursion train on the G. C. & S. R. R. was returning last night from the Barclay camp-meeting ground, at Gilman, just before the arrival of the train at Chestnut, the rear coach was discovered to be on fire, the flames breaking out through the water-closet, in which the fire was started. The conductor, Mr. Souther, attempted to pull the rope, but the rope had been cut. He rushed the passengers forward into another coach, and then started forward through the cars to signal the engineer to stop the train, but found the doors locked. He, however, climbed over the top of the cars and succeeded in stopping the train and cutting the car loose before the fire had reached the next car forward. Whatever the design of the fiend who set the fire was, it was defeated. It was supposed that pockets were to be picked, but there was no confusion and the design failed. The coach was a new one of fine build, and was a total loss. In consequence of trains running on this road yesterday, to accommodate the people who wanted to attend the camp-meeting, the managers refused to hold services, as they would not directly aid in desecrating the Sabbath. There was about 10,000 people on the ground, but nothing was done.

COL. R. P. MORGAN.

Reply to Certain Strictures of a Chicago Paper Upon His Acceptance of a Nomination from the Anti-Monopolists.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 11.—Col. R. P. Morgan to-day publishes a letter to an obscure Chicago paper, in reply to its severe strictures upon his acceptance of the nomination of the anti-monopolists for County Treasurer, in which he corrects some of the gross errors upon which the sheet in question bases its remarks. In reply to the statement that Col. Morgan hesitated four days, and then went down, he replies:

I did not hesitate a moment, but accepted verbally at once. The nomination was made quite late in the afternoon of Friday, Aug. 1. I waited Saturday for a formal notice of my nomination, which was not received, in consequence of the sudden illness of the Secretary of the Convention. This I learned on Monday morning, the 4th inst., and at once accepted the nomination on informal notice, so that it should be done before the Republican Convention assembled.

In reply to the Chicago paper's assertion that "Now he falls into the arms of the men whom he alleged then sought his overthrow, because they desired to prevent the faithful execution of the law," Col. Morgan says:

This statement is entirely erroneous. I knew, and still know, some men who worked against my reappointment on the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and necessarily the defeat of the friendly and earnest efforts of the people in my behalf, but, unfortunately for your statement, the men really responsible for my defeat were of the Republican party. The convention which honored me was comprised of citizens of McLean County, highly respectable citizens and farmers, representing all shades of political bias, though mainly Republican.

The paper in question has said that Col. Morgan once declared that the strength and efficiency of the farmers' movement depended upon its singleness of purpose, and upon its abstinence from political affiliation, and he replies:

I have for several years believed it impossible to obtain adequate relief for the evils produced by the monopolies of the country through the action of existing political parties. Doubtless your impression was obtained from the fact that I aided Senator Strong in drawing one of the first bills for a law establishing a Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and used every effort to secure the adoption of a section of the law providing that the Commissioners should be removed for cause only. It was hoped thus to free them from the political influences which I believed would seriously impair the usefulness of the Board.

He concludes as follows:

I can only answer by saying, though unsought by me, I regard the office the nomination for which has been tendered me as an honorable one, and of high trust. Whatever else I may have lost, as you predict, I anticipate being permitted to express my opinions, and shall study to do so without such disrespect to the opinions of others as you exhibit. Your sneers and insinuations in respect to myself are alike unjust and uncalled for.

NEW YORK.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—In a fit of jealousy last evening, in Brooklyn, William Anderson, aged 21, stabbed his intended wife, Ann Cunningham, aged 18 years, seven times, and then stabbed himself three times. The girl, it is thought, is fatally wounded.

Michael Savage, an old man, fell from the steps of his residence, in Brooklyn, last evening, and was fatally injured. His wife was so affected by the occurrence that she died in a short time.

In the cigar-manufactory of Steinhart Brothers & Schonlank, 566 Vesey street, this morning, Ephraim Steinhart, a brother of one of the proprietors, while standing behind Samuel Schonlank, shot him, and then swallowed the contents of a bottle of poison, and shot himself. Steinhardt came from Chicago a few weeks ago, and was learning the cigar business. The only reason Schonlank gives for the shooting is, that he told Steinhardt to keep away from his employes, and had discharged him on Friday last. Schonlank has a wife and seven children living. Steinhardt is young and unmarried. Schonlank is in fair way of recovery, but Steinhardt still continues very low. There is no apparent reason in the relations of the two men for either the murder or the suicide. One man cannot, and the other will not, tell anything beyond the bare statement that there are "family matters" in the case.

A motion was made before Judge Neilson, of Brooklyn, to-day, to enjoin the Trustees of Evergreen Cemetery from exercising any further control over the grounds, and that a Receiver be appointed to take the custody of the property. Lot-owners make affidavits that the grounds have been desecrated by the cutting down of [illegible] trees in private burial plots, and that [illegible] and cattle have been allowed to [illegible] the premises. The damage [illegible]

The Excise Comm[illegible] done is estimated at their examination of [illegible] the whole charge. liquor-dealers in the First, [illegible] decision. Wards. No licenses have been issued [illegible] of groceries, or proprietors of saloons [illegible]

women are employed as waitresses. Under no circumstances will a license be granted a proprietor of a concert-saloon.

MADISON.

The Beer-Sellers Conclude to Obey the Law—The German Sunday Committee Take Notes of Other Violations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 11.—On sober second thought, the Germans of the Constitutional Union here engaged in saloon-keeping, concluded not to maintain the attitude of law-violators foreshadowed Saturday and yesterday morning. To the surprise of many, notably the writer of the communication to Acting-Mayor Chapman in behalf of said Union, whereof the essence has been sent you, the saloons and breweries in the city were almost all closed, and the sale of liquor suspended during the day. Only one complaint for selling has been made, viz: at Bartel's beer-garden, in the north part of the city, where the sale was open during the day.

The Union's Sunday Law Committee of 20 were busy spying about the city to detect violations of the Sunday law by those engaged in other avocations than liquor-selling, and though the Sabbath was better observed than for many years, it is said they have some fifty cases of violation to report, complaint of which to the prosecuting office will depend on the prosecution by liquor-sellers. The quiet and good order of the city yesterday could hardly have been surpassed in New England.

Frank Snitz, complained of for selling a week ago Sunday, was tried to-day and acquitted, the prosecution failing to prove the sale of liquor, and the complaint not including gift, which was illegal and proved.

THE GRANGES NOT POLITICAL.

Minnesota Granges Forbidden to Take Any Part in Political Movements.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 11.—Grand Master Parsons, head of the Patrons of this State, calls upon the Granges which have selected delegates to the Owatonna and other political conventions to withdraw their appointments. He claims that the Granges are prohibited by the rules of the Order from engaging in politics, but individual Patrons, county councils, and farmers' meetings may act as they please. Dakato, Rice, Fillmore, Mower, and other counties are already providing for full delegations at Owatonna. The plan proposed in Dakato, and being adopted in other counties, is for the Granges to call public town meetings to select delegates, with which plan Parsons' protest does not conflict.

DETROIT.

A Man Poisons His Mother-in-Law—Her Property the Motive.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 11.—An Owasso special of to-day states that a Mrs. Wertumbery, living about three miles northwest of this city, died last night very suddenly. She was taken with vomiting, and a cat, coming into the room, ate some of the contents of her stomach, which she had emitted, and died in a few minutes. A dog also died from eating a piece of bread of which she had partaken. Charles Moore, a son-in-law of the deceased, and his wife, have been taken into custody. Mrs. Moore says that some time since her husband brought home some white powder labeled poison, and told her that, if she would not say anything, he would tell her what he was going to do with it. She promised, and he then informed her that he was going to give it to the old lady, the deceased. Her property is supposed to have been the motive. Moore has confessed the murder and exculpates his wife.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.08	75	64	Calm.	....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.02	77	65	N. E., fresh.	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.00	75	68	N. E., fresh.	....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.98	75	72	N. E., fresh.	....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.99	72	80	N. E., light.	....	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.99	72	80	Calm.	....	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 77.
Minimum thermometer, 68.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckenr'dg	30.00	67	S. W., light.	....	Fair.
Buffalo	29.93	70	S. W., fresh.	.02	Clear.
Cairo	29.99	83	Calm.	....	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.10	77	S. E., light.	....	Fair.
Chicago	29.99	72	Calm.	....	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.01	76	N. E., fresh.	.05	Lt. rain.
Cleveland	29.94	79	S. E., fresh.	....	Clear.
Davenport	29.97	77	N., fresh.	....	Cloudy.
Denver	30.07	72	S., gentle.	....	Clear.
Detroit	29.95	73	E., gentle.	....	Fair.
Duluth	29.98	74	N. W., fresh.	....	Clear.
Escanaba	30.00	68	N., fresh.	....	Cloudy.
Fort Garry	30.07	70	Calm.	....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.98	83	N., light.	....	Thret'ning
LaCrosse	30.03	69	W., light.	....	Fair.
Marquette	30.05	65	S. E., gentle.	....	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.00	70	N. E., light.	....	Fair.
Omaha	29.92	81	S. E., fresh.	....	Fair.
Pembina	30.04	65	Calm.	....	Clear.
St. Paul	29.97	68	W., light.	....	Clear.
Toledo	29.94	68	S. E., gentle	.15	Fair.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—For the lower lakes, and thence to West Virginia and Eastern Kentucky, low barometer, northeasterly and southeasterly winds, cloudy weather, and local rains. For the Eastern and Middle States, falling barometer, northeasterly and southeasterly winds, increasing cloudiness, and rising temperature, with occasional rain in New York and New England. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, lower barometer, southeasterly and southwesterly winds, partly cloudy and warmer weather, and local rains. For Tennessee and Missouri, and thence to Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, low barometer, southwesterly to northwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and local storms. For the Northwest and upper lake region, northwesterly winds, cloudy weather, rising barometer, and occasional rain.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., Aug. 11, 1873:

	Above low water.		Changes. Rise.	Fall.
Cairo	13 ft.	4 in.	....	1 in.
Cincinnati	10 ft.		....	11 in.
Davenport	3 ft.		....	1 in.
Fort Benton	1 ft.	7 in.	....	....
Keokuk	2 ft.	8 in.	....	1 in.
Leavenworth	4 ft.	6 in.	....	....
Louisville	5 ft.	9 in.	....	1 in.
Memphis	9 ft.	7 in.	....	1 ft. 3 in.
Nashville	2 ft.	6 in.	....	....
*New Orleans	10 ft.	7 in.	....	4 in.
Omaha	7 ft.	6 in.	....	6 in.
Pittsburgh	4 ft.	6 in.	7 in.	....
Shreveport	12 ft.		....	....
St. Louis	12 ft.		....	3 in.
St. Paul	4 ft.	7 in.	....	2 in.
Vicksburg	18 ft.	1 in.	....	....
Yanton	8 ft.	10 in.	....	....

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11.—Steamships Nevada, City of Antwerp, Westphalia, Olympia, and Kong Sverre, from New York, and Prussian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Arrived—Steamer Idaho, from Liverpool.

Fatal Street Assault.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—Michael Gadelske, or Godatsowitz, while walking along Main street, between Bates street and Cass avenue, late last night, was assaulted by three unknown men with stones, and so badly hurt that he died in a short time.

Decline in Petroleum.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 11.—Market demoralized and lower. New strikes; sales at Oil City, $1.25; Titusville, $1.25.

Gone to Maine.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 11.—The President left for Maine to-day.

The Vienna Exposition.

VIENNA, Aug. 11.—Many strangers are leaving Vienna, and the number of visitors to the Exposition decreases daily.

Grain Transportation.

YORKVILLE, Kendall Co., Aug. 11.—J. A. Godard, the grain dealer, sends forward six car-loads of grain per day at the present time. The new railroad rates make the price 30 cents per car lower on grain from Yorkville to Chicago than rates heretofore. On most of the articles, however, the rate is about 20 per cent higher.

DES MOINES.

The Rankin Farm Mortgage to Be Foreclosed—Railroad Item.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 11.—The mortgage given by S. E. Rankin for $9,000 on the farm then owned by him, but now held by the State Agricultural College, will be foreclosed during the present week, if not settled. The mortgage was given just prior to the time of the College taking possession of Rankin's property.

The City Council to-night, by vote of 8 to 7, refused to appropriate $10,000 to grade East Fourth street, so as to enable the railroads to connect with other roads inside of the city limits.

JACKSONVILLE.

Stabbing Affray at a Camp-Meeting—Unsuccessful Suit to Recover a Donation.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 11.—Yesterday, at a camp-meeting near Waverly, in this county, two boys, named Bowyer and Rosch, quarreled, and finally Bowyer drew a knife and stabbed Rosch in three places, inflicting wounds which are believed to be mortal.

Some years since, Mrs. Eliza Ayers, of this city, donated to an association known as the Protestant Deaconesses the Berean College property, located here, for a female orphan asylum. The property is worth some $40,000. The asylum was established and is now in successful operation. Recently Mrs. Ayers for some reason instituted a suit to have the donation set aside and recover back the property, which would have broken up the Orphans' Home. The case was last week tried in the Circuit Court, and this morning Judge Epler rendered his decision, which was adverse to Mrs. Ayers, and fully confirms the title to the property in the Association of Deaconesses. The decision is a source of universal gratification to the people of Jacksonville, and friends of the Orphans' Home everywhere.

ST. LOUIS.

Suit to Recover Possession of Four Thousand Acres of Land—Railroad Track Torn Up.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—Col. J. L. D. Morrison, of Illinois, and his wife, and his wife's Trustees entered suit to-day in the United States Court to eject William H. Benton, George E. Leighton, J. R. Shepleigh, and four other gentlemen from some 4,000 acres of land in St. Louis County claimed by plaintiff.

Some weeks since the City Council passed an ordinance requiring the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company to remove their track on Poplar, from the Seventh street depot to the levee, within a certain time. That time expired yesterday. As the Company did not comply with the ordinance, Acting Mayor Elong G. Smith and City Engineer Maulton, with a gang of laborers, tore up the rails in several places this evening. This action will probably be followed by a suit with the railroad company for damages, they claiming under their charter to lay and maintain the track on certain streets in the city.

CALIFORNIA.

Trial of the Chinese Conspirators in San Francisco—Murderer Captured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The trial of the Chinese members of the Hip Tee Tong Society for conspiracy against Yet Sang was resumed by the jury to-day. Several witnesses corroborated Yet Sang's statement about the society's character, objects, and the manner in which he was treated by them.

William Nash, the murderer of Martin Gersbach, of Contra Costa County, was captured today at Battle Mountain. He offered no resistance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—William M. Johnson was shot by one Curlin this morning, and died to-night. Curlin's daughter was in jail at the time the murder was committed.

PEORIA.

Preparations for the State Fair.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 11.—Over 2,000 excursionists went from here to Bloomington yesterday, to attend the Turner festival and picnic at that place.

The State Fair grounds are rapidly approaching completion. When finished, they will, without doubt, be the finest in the West. Ample accommodation will be made for the visitors. Four lines of steam and horse-cars connect with the grounds.

BOSTON.

The Coe Failure—Health of Vice-President Wilson.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The creditors of James A. Coe held a second meeting to-day. Claims proved, and allowed amount to $278,127.

Vice-President Wilson was in Boston to-day. His improved appearance indicates steady progress toward restored health.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The Line Located to the Yellowstone River.

From the Minneapolis Tribune, Aug. 9.

A gentleman connected with the Northern Pacific Surveying Expedition, who left the same at the crossing of the Yellowstone River, furnishes us the following:

The line now being run by the Northern Pacific surveying party lies along the valley of the Yellowstone River, which valley is from three to five miles wide, giving a beautiful and easy route for a railroad. When the expedition reached the Yellowstone, the wagons were immediately crossed to allow the steamboat, which was under pay at the rate of $500 per day, to return to the Missouri River, and while this was being done, the engineers, with one battalion of infantry, proceeded with the location of the railroad line on the right bank of the Yellowstone, to Powder River, where it is designed that the road shall cross. Finding the wagon-road difficult on the left bank of the Yellowstone, from Powder River to Stanley's camp, it was deemed best that the engineers and their escort should return from Powder River and join the main column, and the whole, marching around to the north of the difficult ground, come in again to the Yellowstone a few miles above Powder River. This plan was adopted by Gen. Stanley, and it was while making this detour that the difficulties, referred to in the dispatch from Bismarck, were encountered.

While the Valley of the Yellowstone gives an easy railroad route, it is to be expected that the wagon-train of Gen. Stanley, which is composed of 281 six-mule wagons, will meet many difficulties before it reaches Pompey's Pillar, and very many after it leaves the Yellowstone for the Musselshell region, but it is believed that no engineering difficulties of a serious nature exist.

The line is now located to the Yellowstone River. The route is direct, the work light, and grades easy. The country through which it passes west of the Missouri is better than the Dakota Division on this side, is well watered and well timbered, and abounds in coal of an excellent quality, which can be mined at small cost.

Boss Tweed in Happy Retirement.

Greenwich (Conn.) Correspondence of the New York Times.

A brick walk brought me in front of the Tweed mansion, and I was informed at the gate that Mr. Tweed was not in at the time, but his family were in the house, and he was at home nearly every day. A sign was displayed on a tree forbidding strangers to enter the grounds. The grounds are magnificently laid out, and the residence is of a princely character. The art of the landscape gardener has been called into requisition, and there are smooth lawns, beds of flowers, clumps of foliage, and a miniature windmill, and statues all arranged in excellent taste and order. The house is of a handsome style of architecture with Mansard roof and towers, and stands back some distance from the road. Here the Boss enjoys himself under the acquired vine and fig tree, and the protection of his counsel, is undisturbed by writs, and with his forced contributions from the City Treasury, is supplied with every luxury. He is growing much stouter, and is said to be in excellent health. From the tower of the Club-house, near by, a view for a long distance in every direction is obtained, and a watchman stationed there with a spy-glass could readily give the alarm of the approach of suspicious characters. There is no doubt that the Club-house has been many times a place of temporary concealment for the "Boss" and his fellow-conspirators when warrants have been issued for their arrest. A half dozen yachts float in front, and on the steamboat wharf a cannon is planted, whether for defense or for firing salutes is a matter of speculation.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The auspicious opening performances at McVicker's Theatre, and the correspondingly large audiences called out by them, were succeeded last evening by a house quite disproportioned in point of numbers to the merit of the drama upon the boards of this popular place of amusement. "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" is the somewhat awkward title of a play which possesses considerable merit, and would be found of interest to the lovers of the legitimate drama. The original piece, of which the play under consideration is a very clever adaptation, is French. Strange to say, it lacks the peculiar French flavor of ungodliness which debased appetites hunger after, substituting in place of very little plot and much immorality the rather unusual merits of ingenious construction and purity of intention. The attributes of uncleanness which have recently been shifted from the French to the English school are entirely wanting. Here we have a drama full of interest throughout, excellent in tone, and capable of leaving upon the audience an elevated mood. It is a phenomenon of French dramatic literature to those who are accustomed to judge the French stage from "Article 47" and kindred productions. It is the simple story of a young man of rank, whose failing fortunes place him at the mercy of circumstances. He accepts a position as steward in a wealthy family and falls in love with the heiress. She reciprocates his passion but conceals that fact from him, not daring to venture a preference for one of obscure origin and penniless future. His devotion is attested by heroic sacrifices, and the discovery of his real rank and fortune, of which he has been robbed by the parent of his idol, leads to a happy consummation of his wishes. The piece is full of strong dramatic situations, the delineation of characters is able and forcible, and the construction of the piece masterly. It is just such a drama as one would expect to find at McVicker's theatre before the arrival of the coming stars, and worthy the serious application of his company. In the role of *Manuel*, the hero of the piece, Mr. O'Neil displays to great advantage his ability in melodramatic parts. His is full of adventure and self-sacrifice. It is a daring and ambitious part, and adapted especially to his peculiar method. Mr. O'Neil makes love enchantingly, and if anything can be regarded as his specialty it is this. We have already noticed Mr. Floyd's ability in presenting upon the stage an easy, graceful gentleman, whether a fop or a beau. In the character of *M. De Bevannes*, Mr. Floyd appears as a gentleman of that gallant and exalted type peculiar to France. To be polite is a Frenchman's first consideration. To represent such a gentleman would be to most actors a serious and laborious task. To Mr. Floyd it is easy. Naturally graceful in his actions, he assumes the character of the polished man of the world with consummate ease. There is nothing forced or unnatural about him. Whether bowing to a lady or making explanations to a gentleman, Mr. Floyd is equally graceful, dignified, and easy. There is a finish about his acting which renders it more deplorable than ever that his stay in Chicago is so brief. Mr. Rainford as *Dr. Desmarets* makes up well, and acts throughout in keeping with the character. Mrs. Stoneall, always good, renders the part of *Madame Aubrey* with excellent judgment. She is consistent and watchful not to lose a point, and adds greatly to the success of the performance. Mrs. Barry plays the part of *Marguerite*, the adored of the steward, and in several exacting situations exhibits a full appreciation of the character. If there is anything wanting in Mrs. Barry, it is force. She does not always appear to throw herself entirely into the part. This was noticeable several times in the part she played last evening. Mrs. Allen, as *Mlle. Helouin*, acted with the same spirit and evident desire to please by good acting that has characterized her efforts since the reopening of the theatre. She is evidently on her mettle and the stimulus of competition has been of wonderful service to her. She displayed a capacity quite surprising to those who have seen her only during last season. The remainder of the parts were fairly taken, none calling for especial mention.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

It was the opening night at Hooley's Treatre last evening, and it seemed as if the whole city was keenly aware of that fact, for neither love nor money could have secured a seat after the curtain rose. The house was among those which the management check off on their diary as "crowded." It was not altogether to be wondered at. They had promised to bring out "Divorce" with scenic accessories and a strength of cast surpassing anything they had hitherto achieved. With a recollection of the excellent acting and superb mounting and dressing of plays at this theatre during the past season, it is not surprising that the lovers of genteel comedy gathered unanimously to decide for themselves whether Mr. Hooley could redeem his promise. If they did not leave the theatre with a verdict in the affirmative, they must have been of a very fastidious bent. Surely nothing more tasteful or elegant in the way of mounting has been seen in this city. The furniture, of which there were several sets, was entirely new. It was rich, elegant, and tasty. It was in no way open to the charge of vulgar ostentation. It was in perfect harmony with the dressing, and was consequently a triumph of scenic effect. "Divorce" is a comedy of refined society, witty, satirical, and pointed with a moral. While there is little or nothing of that washy sentiment described as "goody," there is equally little of latitude in morals. The lesson it points is wholesome, and is reached by a keen satire upon the prevailing folly of the age. So pure and delicate is it that many claim that it could never have originated from the pen of the author of "Under the Gaslight." If it did, it shows the versatility of that gentleman, and the possibilities of journalism. It is already partially familiar to our reader, and we will not worry them with a synopsis of it, for those who have seen it already will go again to criticise its performance under new and far more dazzling auspices; those who have not will prefer to follow out the plot for themselves. There is not very much plot, the merit of the piece consisting in the artful control of sentiment and morality depicted by the author. "Divorce" possessed an interest to the audience beyond the merits of the piece itself, because it was to introduce to them the new lights of Hooley's Theatre. It was admirably calculated to do this in the most favorable way, and the result was most flattering. Mr. Sullivan, one of the recent additions to the already strong company, made his bow to the audience in the role of *Alfred Adrianse*. He was received with a round of applause that must have done much to impress upon him the enthusiastic warmth of a Chicago audience. Being totally unprepared for such a reception, Mr. Sullivan was rendered very nervous, and, though the feeling of strangeness wore off as the piece proceeded, he had not altogether divested himself of it when the curtain fell on the last act. In the part he played, however, he had a good opportunity to show that he had mastered the secret of being a gentleman on the stage. His voice was rather faint at first, and though he recovered self-possession gradually, he scarcely succeeded in filling the auditorium. His action was graceful, but occasionally rather melodramatic,—a failing he will probably have recovered from after a few performances. His appearance is very good indeed, and his dressing unexceptionable. He is ticketed as a through passenger to a high place in public esteem. Mr. Otis as *Capt. Lynde* scarcely came up to the anticipations entertained of his ability. He was somewhat stiff and formal throughout, but as he is a new arrival great allowance must be made. The taste displayed in a green neck-tie and green kid gloves is very questionable. Mr. Otis is an elegant dresser on the street, and should know better than to appear in so unusual a hue upon the stage. Mr. Norris, as *Rev. Harry Duncan*, actually dressed faultlessly. He acted, too, far better than would have been expected. There always is a sort of clerical obtuseness about Mr. Norris, which in the part he played last evening was especially becoming. The appearance of the new comedian, Mr. C. B. Bishop, in the role of *Templeton Jitt*, a divorce shyster, was the signal for another outburst of applause. We have been accustomed to regard *Mr. Jitt* as a cadaverous, lanky, bony bird of prey, but the vulgar creature, as seen in Mr. Bishop, was exceedingly indicrous. His acting was without apparent effort, and yet he kept the house in a roar of laughter. There was less facial contortion and more grotesque humor in him than in the comedian that Hooley's has hitherto been gifted with. Mr. Bishop is already a favorite, and deserves that position. Miss Meek, after an absence of some months, reappeared in the role of *Fannie Ten Eyck*, and represented the character admirably. She dressed in excellent taste, and exhibited a plentitude of wardrobe quite astonishing. But, above all, she acted with her usual conscientiousness and effect, leaving little to be desired. Miss Emma Cline as *Lu Ten Eyck* was scarcely as successful, her voice being hard and unsympathetic, and her manner betraying her uneasiness. The part is one rather beyond her scope, and a severe tax upon her. However, a few performances will remedy some of these defects. Miss Devlin as *Mrs. Ten Eyck* could scarcely have dressed in better taste, but she evidently shrank from the responsibility of being mother to *Fannie Ten Eyck*. In other words, she insisted on dressing twenty years younger than she should have done. She does not like criticism, but invariably courts it, when the exercise of her judgment would readily place her at a reasonable distance from it. The peculiar hardness of her voice was in a measure toned down, and will be suited to the theatre in time. It is a pity that she neglected these important points, for otherwise she appeared to good advantage. Life is very short, it is true, and ladies cling to the age of conquest while they can, even the best of them. But does not an actress sacrifice what should be her chief attraction, her art, to a very unworthy aim when she clings to her natural impulse? Miss Mollie Maeder as *Grace* was very pretty and charming though not profoundly artistic, and the other characters all more or less deserving of praise. As a whole, "Divorce" should be seen by everybody. Next week "The New Magdalen."

OPEN-AIR CONCERT.

The following programme will be played at the open-air concert to be given at Union Park this evening:

PART I.

1. Jubilee March.
2. Overture, "Poet and Peasant."
3. Cavatina and Chorus from "Il Guiramento."
4. Fantasie from "Norma."
5. Aria from "Stradella"—Solo for cornet.
6. Black-Cap Waltz.

PART II.

7. Overture, "Le Roi d'Yostot."
8. Nocturne, "Convent Bells."
9. Midsummer Night's Dream Waltz.
10. Polka.
11. Pluto March.
12. Potpourri, National Airs.

THE INSTITUTE CONCERT.

The second concert of the National Normal Institute takes place this evening at the University Place Baptist Church under the direction of Carl Zerrahn. Several numbers will be given from Costa's "Eli," and a miscellaneous second part, including Barnaby's "Sweet and Low" and Schumann's beautiful "Gipsy Life."

LITERATURE.

Railroad-Stories.

ROMANCE AND HUMOR OF THE RAIL. A Book for Railway Men and Travelers, Representing Life on the Railway in Every Department of the Railway-Service, with Sketches and Rhymes of Romance, and Numerous Anecdotes and Incidents. By STEPHEN R. SMITH. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. 1873.

The work entitled above is what its name indicates,—a cyclopædia in brief of railroad-stories, grave and gay, humorous and romantic, both in prose and verse. The author and compiler—for the work bears a double character—is Mr. Stephen R. Smith, a nephew of "Extra Billy" Smith, of Virginia, formerly connected with the Southern press, and now quite well-known in Central Illinois as a journalist. Considering that the work was done in the scanty intervals which can be snatched from the pressing duties of newspaper-life, it has been done well. The stories are brief and to the point, some of them very humorous, and others very melancholy, with several romantic sketches sandwiched in between. The poems are of all descriptions,—four very rough rhymes of the road, which would delight an engineer in his cab, or fill up a pleasant hour of round-house reading, to some very choice bits of pathos and sentiment, which the first-class passenger will enjoy. Barring a few narratives of railroad accidents, and some rather pre-Raphaelite descriptions of victims who have suffered from these accidents, the book is well adapted to while away the tedious hours of travel. The passenger on the road, however, hardly likes to be reminded of running off switches, plunging down embankments, and colliding with other trains, and will very naturally skip such unpleasant suggestions. From a literary point of view, there is little to be said. The author makes no pretensions in that respect, and, in fact, is rather compiler than author. His work has been mainly the collation of anecdotes, which he has edited with care and good taste, and his publisher has presented them in very attractive form, and made them still more attractive by illustrations which are remarkably good for this class of book. It will be mainly interesting to railroad-men; but, as we have said, the traveler also will find much that is very pleasant in it, appertaining to every department of the railroad. The volume is dedicated to the Hon. Francis Colton, late General Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, and may be obtained of all booksellers.

Astronomical.

COMETS AND METEORS. By DANIEL KIRKWOOD, LL. D., of the Indiana University. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This little volume, of only ninety-six pages, is a very interesting treatise on the phenomena of comets and meteors, giving a concise, yet comprehensive, view of their history, and of the great discoveries made within the past forty years. It is only within that short space of time that man has known anything definite of meteoric astronomy, and it is not yet 200 years since the true place of comets in the universe was more than suspected. Hence this branch of the oldest of all the sciences is comparatively new, and Prof. Kirkwood has rendered a service to the world in presenting the main facts in relation thereto in readable form, with ample illustrations.

The book contains few faults among many excellencies; but one of the former is so grave that it should not pass unnoticed; especially as it is a mathematical error, perpetrated by a Professor of Mathematics. The author says, page 18: "A few cometary orbits are hyperbolas, more ellipses, and a still greater number parabolas." The fact is, we have the best of reason to believe that cases of parabolic motion among the comets are as rare as circular planetary orbits. The parabola is simply the limiting curve between the ellipse and the hyperbola; and its curve can only be described by a body which is moving with a velocity exactly equal to that which would be acquired in falling from an infinite distance towards the focus,—a condition against which the probabilities are almost overwhelming. The truth of the matter is simply this: There are many comets the eccentricities of whose orbits are so nearly equal to unity that they move in curves which differ but very little from the parabola in that small portion of time during which the comets are visible to us. It is usual to make the approximations to a cometary orbit of great eccentricity by regarding it as a parabola, simply because motion in the parabola can be calculated much more readily than in the greatly elongated ellipse, or in the hyperbola.

Swedish Romances.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Perhaps the highest province of novels is just beginning to be realized. When they are no longer regarded as the sweetmeats of literature, but the most solid, mental food, public respect for them will begin to rise, and one fitted for the calling of novelist will be regarded as one of the world's most exalted teachers. Everything can be conveyed through a novel,—philosophy, morality, the laws of right and wrong; but, as in life, it is by means of action and events, not by dull homilies and theoretical abstractions. Life does not drill us through sermonizing and inertia; it sends us a sharp-edged circumstance to spur us in the right direction. Therefore, novels are in accordance with natural methods, and genius is but another word for receptivity to nature. The best novel is the most direct transcript of nature, the most perfect resemblance to real life, in its inner as well as outward aspect; nothing is true which does not penetrate beneath the surface.

Judged by this standard, very few novelists can be accepted. That I regard Madame Schwartz worthy of a world-wide circulation is my sole reason in introducing her works in America. Both in motive and performance she is fully up to the highest requirements. With her, it is genius consecrating itself to a noble aim. As every good work succeeds, she has never failed to reach the heart of humanity.

That my part in the work might not be unworthy or defective, I have striven, in the interval since I published "Two Family Mothers," to bring to bear the most favorable circumstances and secure the most able co-operation. I think I have done so: at any rate I will make the experiment. My entire Scandinavian enterprise is transferred to Porter & Coates, of Philadelphia. They will bring out the seventh novel of the "Schwartz" series—"The Son of the Organ-Grinder"—the latter part of August, on a style worthy a standard author,—library form, 12mo., with a fine portrait of Madame Schwartz, and a sketch of her life and writings by Robert Byr, a noted German critic and novelist.

After I have fairly started the "Schwartz" novels again, I will devote myself to the historic romances of Z. Topelius. These are a series of six, entitled "The Surgeon's Stories," comprising the history of Sweden and Finland from the time of their joint efforts against Catholicism in the "Thirty-Years' War." The last volume is during the reign of the brilliant and art-loving monarch, Gustavus III. This work is regarded as the chef-d'œuvre of a man who stands unrivaled as a poet and a writer for children. As the highest praise is sometimes to say nothing, I will follow the custom of Europe in regard to Topelius, and simply concede his greatness.

"Northern Lights," my first juvenile, will represent the children's literature of the North,—a branch in which the Scandinavian nations surpass all others. Porter & Coates will publish this, as all my other translations, and will make it very attractive in appearance. It is a rich collection from all the best writers, including Madame Schwartz and Z. Topelius, beautifully illustrated from Swedish designs. It will be published early in September.

MARIE A. BROWN.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Hardy Jones, a North Carolina Negro.

Newbern, N. C. (Aug. 8.) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The terrible but speedy mode of executing condemned felons so successfully used in New York was for the first time brought into requisition here to-day in the case of Hardy Jones, colored, who expiated the crime of murder with his life. Set into the wall of the jail building, at an altitude of about thirty feet from the ground, was a heavy beam, through which ran, by means of pulleys, the rope, with the halter at the end. To the other extremity of this rope was attached a 400 pound weight, resting on a drop and sufficiently high when let fall to jerk the criminal ten feet high into the air. The plan was conceived in a just spirit of humanity, and with a laudable disposition to lessen the tortures of the condemned wretch, but its execution was bungled and barbarous, owing to a lack of experience on the part of the officials who conducted this legal tragedy.

During the morning the prisoner's cell was visited by several people, among whom were three colored preachers and the reporters of the local press, all of whom remained until the fatal hour had arrived. In the conversation that took place the condemned man said that he did not mean to kill Miller, and that he was very sorry for it; that he felt at peace with God and man, and he bore malice toward none, and, to use his own expression, he felt "sort of tolerable." Almost the entire morning was spent in devotional exercises, including singing, in which the prisoner heartily joined, and by which he seemed to be much affected. After uttering the prayer he exclaimed: "Have mercy upon me, a sinner, oh, Lord! Thank the Lord! Oh, save! oh, save me!" All this time the prisoner was seated in a corridor fronting the cell in which he had been so long confined, and at times he trembled and shook, and, judging by the ghastly and terrified expression of his countenance, he was in great mental agony. He was unattended by any living relative, his wife, the faithful partner of his life, having died heartbroken since his condinement in jail. When the tragic preparations were finally complete, at 15 minutes past 11 o'clock, the Sheriff propounded to the condemned man the question, "Hardy, are you ready?" to which he replied in a tremulous and failing voice, "Yes, sir." He slowly arose from his seat, and, extending his hand, took a last grasp of the hands of the preachers and others around him, and, bidding them all an eternal farewell, solemnly he was led forth into the jail yard, attended by the Sheriff and his deputies, and, arriving under the ominous timber protruding from the wall, with its pendant hangman's noose, he viewed it curiously and with an aspect of the most intense terror. The Sheriff then proceeded to read the death warrant, with that sort of impressive solemnity that ever startles under such awful circumstances. At the expiration of this legal ceremony a last prayer was offered up, and this was followed by singing a few hymns, which lasted nearly 15 minutes. Within the enclosure, among the few spectators, there was perfect silence. The unfortunate criminal, who now tottered and shook violently, was placed in position under the extended beam, and the noose was adjusted in a loose manner. Following this the executioner's hood was drawn over the head and face, and Hardy Jones saw the last of this bright and beautiful day. In another instant, but to the spectators it seemed several minutes, so great was the agony of suspense, the death signal was given, and at 30 minutes past 11 the body of the condemned man was shot up into the air fully ten feet, rebounding back four feet, and then swinging to and fro with a motion that made the spectacle more horrible and ghastly. The neck was not broken by either of the two terrible jerks it had received, though the body remained so perfectly motionless for a moment that the impression prevailed among the witnesses that he was dead. After that time there were a few convulsive movements and then all became still. The knot had not been properly placed, and thus there was another victim of legal strangulation. It was twenty-two minutes before the attending physicians pronounced life extinct, but the body was allowed to hang forty minutes, when it was cut down, placed in a coffin, and, by direction of the Sheriff, interred in the Potter's Field.

EXECUTION OF WHITE MEN FOR MURDERING INDIANS.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 6, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In THE TRIBUNE, and in many other papers, there have appeared statements to the effect that James Pickett, of Idaho, lately sentenced to be hung for the murder of an Indian, would be the first white man executed for the murder of an Indian.

In the "Life of Miles Standish," by J. S. C. Abbott, recently published by Dodd & Mead, of New York, there appears the following, page 323:

After the close of the Pequot war, a young fellow, lusty and desperate, by the name of Arthur Peach, who had done valiant service in cutting down the Indians, felt a strong disinclination to return to the monotony of peaceful life. He became thoroughly dissolute, a wild adventurer, ripe for any crime. To escape the consequences of some of his misdeeds, he undertook, with three boon companions, as bad as himself, to escape to the Dutch colony at the mouth of the Hudson. As they were traveling through the woods, they stopped to rest, and, kindling a fire, sat down to smoke their pipes. An Indian came along who had a quantity of wampum, which had become valuable as currency recognized by all tribes. They invited him to sit down and smoke with them. As they were thus smoking together, Peach said to his companions that he meant to kill the Indian, "for the rascal," said he, "has undoubtedly killed many white men." The Indian, who did not understand English, was unsuspicious of danger. Peach, watching his opportunity, thrust his sword through his body once or twice, and, taking from him his wampum and some other valuables, he and his companions hurried on their way, leaving him, as they supposed, dead.

Though mortally wounded, the Indian so far revived as to reach some of his friends; when, having communicated the facts of the murder, he died. The men were all arrested. The proof was so positive that they made no denial of guilt. They were condemned, and three were executed, one having made his escape.

Francis Baylies, in his "Memory of Plymouth Colony," says of this occurrence:

This execution is an undeniable proof of that stern sense of duty which was cherished by the Pilgrims. To put to death three Englishmen for the murder of one Indian, without compulsion, or without any apprehension of consequences,—for it does not appear that any application was made for the punishment of the murderers, and they might have been pacified by the death of one, and probably without that,—denotes a degree of moral culture unknown in new settlements.

The execution of Arthur Peach and his companions occurred in about 1636. Yours,

W. E. B.

PROPHETIC FIGURING.

James Jamison Sheasgreen, of Dallas Polk County, Ore., has issued a "mathematical challenge to all the world," and requests us to publish. We do so cheerfully, as follows, but must beg to be excused from publishing the long array of figures whereby he essays to prove that he, Mr. Sheasgreen, can perform the valueless feat:

To produce the perpendicular sum of an event which event, divided by its sum, will be equal to A. D. 37; to produce the sum of five events, whose sum divided by five, will be equal to their fourth number; whose sum, multiplied into itself, will be equal to their second number; whose sum, added perpendicularly will be equal to the perpendicular sum of an event, of which the fourth number will be equal to five-sevenths of the same; and whose perpendicular sum, multiplied by any number (confirmed by two notable events), will be equal to A. D. 1872.

Two Romances.

There has been a bit of romance in the life of the Hon. William Allen, whom the Straightout Democrats of Ohio have nominated for Governor, and it involves another. The Columbus *State Journal* tells the two stories thus: At the beginning of the political campaign in 1830, when Allen was nominated for Congress by the Democrats, and McArthur, the Whig Governor, was a candidate for re-election. Allen was the lover of McArthur's daughter, and between them there was an engagement to be married. But it is said that after McArthur's defeat, the Governor broke off the matrimonial engagement, and the lady married a Kentucky gentleman, who died before the expiration of Allen's term in the House. Gov. McArthur died about the same time. At this point comes in another little romance. A gentleman who was an ultra Democrat, and a great admirer of the then rising young man, Allen G. Thurman, had a daughter, who, much to her father's chagrin, married a Whig. In making his will, the old gentleman disposed of the property in such a way that the Whig husband could not acquire title in it. This lady also became a widow; she afterward met Allen G. Thurman, and is now Mrs. Senator Thurman. It was at the wedding of Judge Thurman that Mr. Allen again met Miss McArthur (by this time the widow of the Kentucky gentleman). The old love was renewed; they were married, and lived happily together until the death of Mrs. Allen, which occurred before the expiration of Mr. Allen's Senatorial term. Mr. Allen has since been a widower.

A House Built in a Day.

The newspapers of Lancaster, Pa., contain an account of the building of a brick dwelling-house in that city in ten and a half hours, the materials having been prepared and collected on the site previous to the commencement. The house is 30 feet by 30 on the ground floor, two stories in height, and contains eight rooms. There were in all upward of 100 workmen employed. The cellar foundation was already laid, and at precisely 5 o'clock Friday morning the men went to work. The *Examiner* thus describes the labor: Mr. J. T. Reading, photographer, was present with his apparatus, and took views every 15 minutes of the building and the workmen while in motion, which, of course, produced some ridiculous pictures—men, white and colored, in almost every position, are to be seen represented. At 9 o'clock a. m. the structure was advanced to the height of one story, with two floors—ground and second—laid, partitions in and lathed and partly plastered, doors hung, stairways up, and a view taken with the Doctor in the midst of his workmen. The scene is a busy and comic one—the bricklayers erecting scaffolding for the second story; 10 o'clock a. m., view taken of the western front on Prince street; second story brick-work two-thirds up, with carpenters ready to lay floor, and plasterers commence lathing, western front painted and brick penciled of first story, and masons run short of brick, and then some delay in consequence, but it was remedied in a short while. At 11 o'clock a. m., the bricklayers are up to square ceiling for third floor, with cornice raised to the hight required to recieve the rafters for roofing. Tinners waiting. The process of white-coating is now about completed in the first story. At 11:18 a. m., first rafter for the roof laid. At 11:11 the last brick was placed upon the chimneys, and the bricklayers are done. Roof sheathed and tinners begin to lay roofing. At 12:50, scaffolding all removed from building; 2:30 p. m., sash in windows of first story and painters finished up, wash-boards down and rubbish cleared away. At this writing the tinners are leaving the building; roofing and spouting completed. Plasterers still at work in second story. The building has been insured, and, in the course of a few hours, will be ready for a tenant.

MARRIAGES.

PRATT—HICKS—In this city, Aug. 10, by the Rev. C. D. Helmer, Mr. Charles Pratt and Miss Esther A. Hicks, both of this city.

McKEE—GRAY—On the 11th inst., by the Rev. Robert Collyer, Mr. George W. McKee and Miss Alice M. Gray, both of this city.

DEATHS.

SCHLOSSMAN—On Monday, Aug. 11, at 5 p. m., Benedict Oliver, infant son of Joseph B. and Pauline E. Schlossman.

Funeral from residence, 1083 Indiana avenue, Tuesday at 3 p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BOGUE—At Kenwood, Sunday morning, Aug. 10, Mary S., wife of O. A. Bogue, aged 28 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 4 p. m., from their residence, corner of Forty-seventh street and Egandale avenue. Friends of the family invited.

PETTEE—Aug. 9, at 3:30 p. m., at 31 South Morgan street, George Warren Pettee, aged 43 years.

Funeral from the residence, Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, to Rosehill.

McGLASHAN—Aug. 11, at Fruitport, Mich., John McGlashan, of this city, aged 37 years.

Funeral notice hereafter.

AUCTION SALES.

By DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO.,
Auctioneers, N. W. cor. Ninth and D sts., Washington, D. C.

Valuable Suburban Property
AT
PUBLIC AUCTION.

We will sell at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, [illegible] of August next, on the premises, at 5 o'clock p. m., that valuable Property, containing [illegible] acres, on Rock Creek, adjoining Kalorama on the west, Georgetown on the north, and overlooking Oak Hill Cemetery, [illegible] City, and the Potomac River. It can be laid off advantageously in building lots, or for a cemetery or public park, and possesses some of the finest views in the District. The passage of the P street cars renders it accessible, and brings it in close contiguity to P street circle, and present the most improving part of Washington. The property has on it a large mansion, containing [illegible] modern improvements and conveniences; grounds well laid out, with choice fruits, flowers, evergreens, &c., and large stables, ice-house, carriage-house, stabling, &c., makes it in every respect a first-class residence. There is a large merchant mill, in good order, with [illegible] the most improved machinery, and a capacity of [illegible] barrels flour per day, with the whole water power of Rock Creek. There is also a valuable stone quarry, which has been, and can again be, worked to advantage. This entire property is well worthy the attention of speculators.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance 1 and 2 years, [illegible] per cent interest, payable semi-annually.

For further information inquire of EVAN LYONS, [illegible] Water-st., Georgetown.

DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
SALESROOMS, BOWEN'S BLOCK,
Nos. 15 & 17 East Randolph-st.

Sale of Buggies,
On TUESDAY, August 12, at [illegible] o'clock.

Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.
On THURSDAY, August 14, at 9½ o'clock.

Sale of Household Furniture, &c.,
On SATURDAY, August 16, at 9½ o'clock.

BUILDINGS AT AUCTION
Nos. 1125—27—29 and 31 Prairie-av,
On THURSDAY, 10 A. M.,
ON THE PREMISES. The above buildings will be sold for cash to the highest bidder, to be moved off the lot by Saturday, Aug. 16.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION,
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING,
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Hosiery, White Quilts, Hats, and Notions,
On TUESDAY, Aug. 12, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

FALL GOODS ARE ARRIVING,
AND AT OUR AUCTION SALE
Wednesday, Aug. 13, at 9 1-2 a. m.
WE SHALL OFFER A FINE LINE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE FOR FALL TRADE.
Buyers who are in advance of the [illegible] always get bargains.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, [illegible]

By T. S. FITCH & CO.
Desirable Residence Property in [illegible] Park
AT AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13, [illegible] o'clock p. m., at salesrooms, [illegible]
8 lots in South Shore Subdivision on lake shore, [illegible] This property is covered with beautiful [illegible]
3 lots in Robertson's Subdivision at [illegible] 3 blocks of the Station on I. C. R. R., and [illegible] joining the South Park.
Also, 2 lots and frame dwelling in Block [illegible] Addition, near the Rolling Mill, on Wood [illegible] av., containing about 10 rooms. A good [illegible] perfect. Sale peremptory. For further particulars apply to
T. S. FITCH & CO.,
Merchants' Building, [illegible]

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,
West Side Auction House, [illegible] South Canal-st.
On Wednesday, Aug. 13, at 9½ o'clock, [illegible] our regular sale of New and Second-hand Furniture, Household Goods, Carpets, &c.; also, Office [illegible] will be offered to the trade a full line of Wall Paper.
OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.

Advertisements Received too Late for Classification.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL FOR KITCHEN work. A good place, at liberal wages, at [illegible] Sangamon-st., three doors from Madison.